

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

## RAILROAD SHOPMEN ENJOINED FROM TRAFFIC INTERFERENCE ON REQUEST OF GOVERNMENT

Harry M. Daugherty, Personally, Obtains Court Action in Chicago, Naming Numerous Organizations and Individuals, in Interest of Interstate Commerce

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (By The Associated Press)—The United States Government today was granted a temporary restraining order against the six striking railroad shop crafts unions, their officials and members from interfering in any way with the operation of the railroads and their properties.

The order was granted by Federal District Judge James H. Wilkeson on application of Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney-General and Charles F. Clynne, District Attorney. The order will remain in force until Sept. 11, pending hearing on the Government's application for a permanent writ of injunction.

The suit was filed shortly after the arrival of Mr. Daugherty in Chicago this morning. The plea for injunction named the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, the six striking shop crafts and 120 system federations. The suit seeks to restrain all strikers from interfering in any way with the operation of the railroads. It was filed before United States District Judge Wilkeson. Blackburn Easterline, assistant attorney-general, appeared before District Judge Wilkeson and began reading a copy of the petition for a restraining order; the application was far-reaching in character and sought to prevent all interference with operations of trains or with railroad property in any way. It specifically named the president of the various union organizations involved in the present strike, which started July 1 last, following a wage decision of the Railroad Labor Board reducing wages of railroad employees throughout the country.

Many Organizations Named  
The suit seeks to enjoin all railway employees, attorneys, servants, union agents, associated with the strike, and all persons acting in aid or in conjunction with them, primarily, until final hearing, and permanently thereafter, from in any manner interfering with, hindering or obstructing railway companies, their agents, servants or employees in the operation of their respective railroads and systems of transportation and performance of their public duties and obligations in the transportation of passengers and property in interstate commerce and in any manner interfering with, hindering or obstructing the agents, servants and employees of said railway companies or any of them, engaged in inspection, repair, operation and use of trains, locomotives, cars and other equipment of said railway companies or any of them, and from preventing or attempting to prevent any person or persons from freely entering into or from continuing in the employ of said railway companies for the purpose of inspection and repairing of locomotives and cars or otherwise.

Besides the railway employees' department, the six international unions, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, International Association of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, International Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders, International Association of Machinists, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as well as 120 system federations, were named as the objects of the injunction.

The suit also enjoined against conspiring, combining, confederating, agreeing, and arranging with each other or with any other person or persons, organizations or associations to interfere with or hinder said railway companies in the conduct of their lawful business of transportation of passengers, and property in interstate commerce and the carrying of mails; or to injure, interfere with, hinder, or annoy any employee of said railway companies in connection with the performance of their duties as such employees, or while going to or returning from the premises of said railway.

Documentary evidence, intended to show that the cost of living had not decreased sufficiently in the last three months to warrant any change in wages of maintenance of way employees, was presented before the Railroad Labor Board today by Jacob Aaronson, attorney of the New York Central lines, representing Eastern lines. Mr. Aaronson appeared in the place of John G. Walber, executive secretary of the bureau of information of eastern lines, who was summoned to New York yesterday.

Section laborers in the eastern territory are being paid 15.1 cents an hour compared to an average of 52.7 throughout the country.

"The average rate for July, 1922," declared the railroad spokesman, "is 123.5 per cent increase over the average hourly rate of 1915, leaving these classes of employees 33.7 per cent better off than they were in 1915, after making due allowance for the reduction in their wages on July 1."

### Union Official Declares Chicago Injunction Suit "Another Government Blunder"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (By The Associated Press)—Leaders of the striking shopmen will not abate their efforts to make the strike effective, whatever action is taken by the court in Chicago, as a result of injunction proceedings instituted by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, it was said here today by W. H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, one of the largest striking groups. He said: "The filing of this suit is just another blunder to be added to the large list which the administration has already made in dealing with the railroad situation. I am surprised Mr. Daugherty isn't attempting to restrain the railroads instead of the men. The administration has done everything it could to help the railroad management."

### Strike Will Continue

Mr. Johnston asserted it would "take more than a mere injunction suit or an injunction to prevent the complete collapse of some of these railroads in the next 30 days," and added:

"We shall continue with the strike whatever happens. We are not afraid of anything the courts can do. Men still have some constitutional rights in America and we shall stand on them. Word of the court action begun in Chicago had a bomb-shell effect among labor leaders generally, and there were many expressions of surprise among government officials themselves. The secret of the contemplated action had been well kept, and the attorney general had slipped out of Washington with few of his close associates knowing of his intentions."

At the Department of Justice officials would make no comment whatever on the injunction proceedings, saying the position of the Government was set forth fully in the petition submitted at Chicago. Inquirers were referred also to President Harding's recent address to Congress, in which he pledged his administration to use "all the power of the Government to maintain transportation and sustain the right of men to work."

### Not the First Injunction

Officials of labor organizations in the meantime pointed out that there had been "a bushel of injunctions" granted to railroads against local strike organizations which they asserted had in no way interfered with the operation of the strike. The shopmen, according to the labor view, are not engaged in unlawful action and cannot be forced by injunction to go back to work.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, asked for all the details about the Chicago proceedings, before he was willing to comment, but he indicated that the Federation shortly would set before the public its opinion of the use of the injunction in connection with a strike of the magnitude of that now in progress. Members of the Senate and House were slow to comment, but Albert B. Cummins, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce committee, said he was one of those who had been consulted about the move. He said that in the present circumstances, "any move that will help keep the railroads in operation has my approval."

### Trainmen Reported Removed From Office and Dropped From Union for Walkout

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1.—Announcement of the removal from office of officials of unions, members of which abandoned trains in California and Arizona, resulted in speculation today as to whether John Bannan, vice-president of the trainmen's organization, had completed his investigation. Mr. Bannan came here from Kansas City at the request of W. G. Lee, president of the trainmen, to ascertain reasons which led to the unauthorized

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

## INDICATIONS OF TRADE BOOM FOUND IN BUSINESS SURVEY

Federal Reserve Board Reports General Soundness the Outstanding Feature During August

### Special from Monitor Bureau

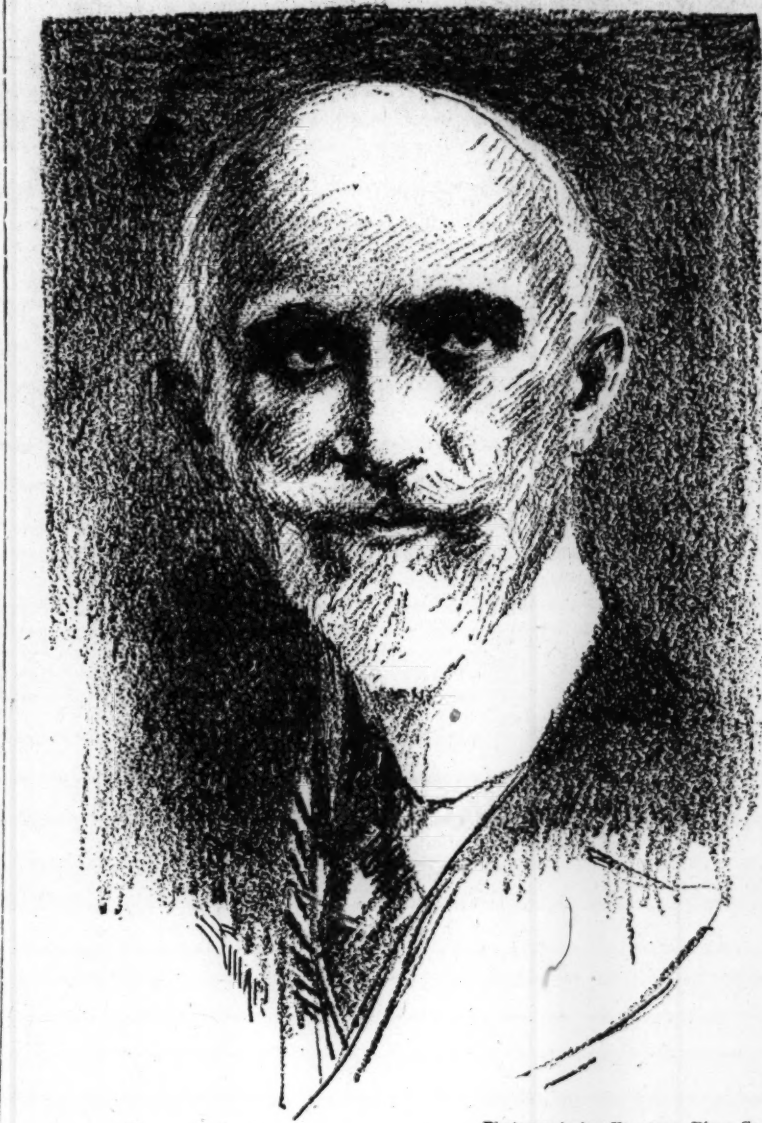
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Business has stood the coal and steel strikes with remarkable fortitude and Government officials are pointing to weather vane indicating the dawn of an era of prosperity, some call it a secondary period of inflation. Settlement of the railway shopmen's strike would be the signal for a general trade boom.

The Federal Reserve Board, with its agencies of information dotting the entire continent, today issued a survey of business conditions as of August. It said:

"The outstanding feature of the month has been the inherent soundness which the general business situation has manifested in the face of difficulties which have been encountered. Business has continued at a relatively high level, notwithstanding the rail and coal strikes, and despite the fact that some recession in activity is usual at this period of the year. The Federal Reserve Board price index shows a continued upward tendency during July, the number being 165 in that month, or 4 points higher than the June figure. But the month of August saw some conflicting tendencies in price movements."

Looking to future prospects, the board cites the "excellent agricultural prospects" as an encouraging factor in fall trade. Furthermore increase in demand for certain commodities to compensate for restricted output or delay in placing orders owing to uncertainty, is also in prospect, the survey points out.

However, the two great strikes will handicap trade for many months. The transportation difficulties are having their effect. The survey said: "Manufacturing activity in general has been maintained at a high level during both July and August. In those



Photograph by Keystone View Co.

Gen. G. Hadjianestis  
Commander-in-Chief of the Greek Army in Anatolia, With Whom Mr. Stratos, Prime Minister, and His Minister of War, Held a Conference at Smyrna Regarding Steps to Be Taken to Stem the Turkish Advance

## CUBAN ULTIMATUM REPORT IS DENIED

State Department Discredits Action of Gen. Crowder's Rumor

### Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Once again the State Department has denied the report that the United States is issuing ultimatums to Cuba or threatening intervention. These reports recur with what is said to be wearisome frequency to American officials. Shortly before Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, left for Brazil he said with considerable force that such an attitude or policy on the part of the United States was unthinkable.

It is because the United States has no desire to coerce her island neighbor that Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder has been kept in Cuba to give advice and assistance, he said, and it is reiterated by officials of the State Department that General Crowder has not been directed to deliver an ultimatum, nor has he asked for such authority. The dispatch from Havana which represented General Crowder would leave on Sept. 9 unless his demands were met is utterly discredited.

Attaches of the Cuban Legation were unable to throw any light on the situation and without confirmation of the report that an ultimatum had been issued.

## TURKISH ADVANCE SOLIDIFIES GREEKS

All Political Parties Come to Support of Government—Greek Stand Anticipated

### By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 1.—The Turkish offensive in Ionia is uniting all political parties in Greece to the support of the Government. The Prime Minister, Mr. Stratos and the Minister of War, Mr. Theotokis after having traveled to Smyrna where they held a long conference on the general situation with the high commissioner, Mr. Stergiades and General Hadjianestis, commander-in-chief of the Greek Army are expected to return to Athens immediately. It will all depend on their report on what general measures shall be taken looking to a solution of the Asia Minor problem.

Quick action is imperative in view of the rapid Kemalist advance toward the coastal region. The fighting of the last few days has carried the Ottoman forces into the vital connecting links of the Berlin-Baghdad railway and pushed their line forward all the way from Denizli to the shores of the Sea of Marmora. It is not expected, however, that the progress of the Turks will continue very far as the shortening of the Greek line strengthens the front held by General Hadjianestis and brings his support from the coast within closer reach. Then again the difficult nature of the terrain has always been an obstacle to the transportation of supplies and that impediment is diminished in proportion to the amount of territory yielded to the oncoming Turks.

Little doubt is entertained in military circles that a stand will soon be made by the Greeks.

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## Factional Fights Stay Parliamentary Business

By The Associated Press

Peking, Sept. 1.  
PARLIAMENT met again on Wednesday but was unable to transact business because of factional fights. It is believed that constructive legislation will not be effected until the strength of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's position is defined.  
The deposed leader of the Southern China Government remains at Shanghai and declines to come to Peking, to expose himself to pressure, on the one hand from Gen. Chang Tso-lin, the former bandit who controls Manchuria, and on the other from Gen. Wu Peifu, the military power of Northern China.

## FRANCE DEMANDS JOINT CONFERENCE

Inter-Allied Debts and Reparations to Be Considered—France Reserves Its Liberty

PARIS, Sept. 1 (By The Associated Press)—The French Cabinet today simply "took cognizance" of the decision of the Reparations Commission on the German moratorium question, neither approving nor disapproving it. It specifically reserved, however, "entire liberty of action" in case later developments made other action necessary.

The Cabinet held that inasmuch as no moratorium had been granted Germany it could only "recognize" the situation, but it insisted that a conference should be called, attended by "all the Allies without exception," at which the questions of inter-allied debts and reparations should be fully considered.

Raymond Poincaré was won over to the settlement yesterday only after the very definite statement had been circulated in allied circles that independent action by France against Germany at the present juncture would be construed in London and Rome as nullification of the Treaty of Versailles. Consequently no doubt was felt this morning that the Cabinet would, although perhaps reluctantly, endorse the commission's resolution.

The first effect of the decision is to take the reparations question out of the hands of the commission for the present, and to make it a matter for negotiation directly between the Berlin and Brussels governments. Belgium is left to determine what guarantees it deems necessary to acceptance of the short-term notes.

Should the two countries fail to agree on the necessary guarantees, Germany then is required to deposit an unfixed sum of gold with some foreign bank, approved by Belgium. It is believed, however, that a speedy agreement will be reached, as Herr Schroeder, the German spokesman, yesterday virtually promised M. Delcroix, the Belgian representative, that Germany would give any guarantees demanded.

### Allied Conference to Be Held

The decision also anticipates an allied conference in the near future at which a reduction of the indemnity to about 50,000,000,000 gold marks and the settlement by cancellation of the inter-allied debts will be undertaken.

The Reparations Commission prom-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

## AUDITOR DECLARES LIQUOR MEN MULCT FEDERAL TREASURY

Charges That Government Lost Millions in Refunds to Brewers and Distillers Followed by Dismissal From Service

NEW REVELATIONS SHOW METHOD  
BY WHICH FIRMS DODGE TAXES

Letters to Officers of Revenue Bureau Indicate How System of Allowances Continues in Spite of Opposing Legal Opinion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Liquor interests wield a mighty influence over affairs of the Internal Revenue Bureau, according to fresh revelations made to The Christian Science Monitor here today in charges by an auditor in the Income Tax Unit of the bureau, that the Government is losing millions of dollars because of generous refunds to breweries, distillers and dealers, in connection with their income tax returns. These charges, he said, resulted in his removal for "insubordination, misconduct and making false statements derogatory to the efficiency and discipline of the service."

## BONUS BILL GOES TO CONFERENCE

Vote Indicates Failure in Event of Expected Veto

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Through the almost simultaneous passage late yesterday of the soldiers' bonus bill by the Senate and the coal control bill by the House of Representatives, both houses of Congress cleared their slates and both are prepared to begin the month with new business.

Both measures received large majorities, the vote on the soldier bill being 47 to 22, and that on coal, 214 to 61. Both measures were considered from a purely nonpartisan point of view.

The Senate anticipated request for conference by naming as conferees in its behalf Porter J. McCumber (R.), of North Dakota; Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), of Wisconsin; George P. McLean (R.), of Connecticut; Farnhill M. Simmons (D.), of North Carolina, and David I. Walsh (D.), of Massachusetts.

In the Senate the contest on the Coal Bill will be between the measure just passed by the House and the Borah bill now pending in the Senate. The Borah bill provides for a fact-finding commission while as passed, the House bill provides for the control of the distribution of coal by federal authorities during existing strike emergency. The best opinion is that the Senate will accept the House control bill, largely because of the emergency and because the President desires the authority. The House modified the measure so as to confine the extraordinary powers to the next 15 months.

While the bonus bill passed the Senate by a substantial majority the vote reveals that it has not strength enough to enable it to survive the veto which is believed to be before it.

## MANCHURIAN CORPORATION ASKS AMERICAN FINANCIAL AID

Local Organization Would Build Railway Through North—Chinese Object to Japanese Assistance

HARBIN, Manchuria, Aug. 5 (Special Correspondence)—With a concession the building of a railroad from this city north to a point on the Amur River opposite Blagoveshchensk, a local corporation is trying to get the money necessary from American sources. So far they have met with no success. It is believed that the money could be raised in Japan, but it is known that the Chinese are averse to giving the Japanese greater foothold than they already have in North Manchuria.

The practical severance of the Chinese Eastern as a part of the trans-Siberian system as the result of an alleged rate adjustment, made at the Changchun conference, has shown the Chinese what to expect, and the ownership of the stock in many of the river steamboat companies, whose craft ply the Sungari, has exposed the Japanese plans of control of the traffic of all the territory of this the richest of all the Chinese provinces. In agriculture, timber and in minerals, especially in the first two, North Manchuria is an Eldorado of wealth.

It would be the final straw to permit the Japanese to get hold of the proposed railroad, but unless American or English capital can be secured, that situation may come to pass. The section through which the road is projected is already productive enough to make the traffic pay. There are many small farms, there are miles of virgin forest and there is coal in vast deposit. The length of the road is to be 220 versts or about 180 miles. Beyond the Amur River there are several Klondikes in mineral productivity, partly developed. There are no special engineering difficulties to be overcome.

In ordinary times the firm that has the concession could build the road by pledging its own resources, but under present conditions cannot collect its debts. About \$1,500,000 is the sum required. As it is not a Chinese Government undertaking the loan consortium cannot be appealed

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Dotted Line Indicates Proposed Railway From Harbin to Aigun, Which Passes Through Rich Country. American Capital Is Being Sought for the Project.

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Internal Revenue, Mr. Anderson, on Sept. 9, 1921, in part said:

The acceptance by the income tax personnel of the principle involved in the allowances made by them to out-lawed liquor dealers of not only all the loss of the liquor dealers' total investment, but a bonus, as well, of five times their "intangible" incomes at 1913, was insisted upon over all objection and opposing legal opinion within the bureau until I took such steps and adopted such methods as you are now well aware of.

You apparently fail to realize that practically the same crowd that approved and made these huge liquor allowances is still before me and you. You do not seem to realize that every activity and intent of mine was with the idea of reaching you with what I did believe and do still believe to be true and valuable information, and that this belief is founded upon 12 years' specialized experience and actual practice in such matters.

**Product Experience**  
I feel sure you do not realize that the information which I have presented comes not from me alone, but is more the accurate reflection of practically the unanimous view of your highest grade, most experienced, productive forces, in actual contact with the taxpayers and with conditions in the field, and does not come from the administrative and theoretical force in Washington.

Mr. Anderson for many years has practiced accountancy and has been engaged in business management. He served for six years as chief executive of his home municipality, North Plainfield, N. J. In 1912 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the State Legislature and in 1915 he served as Republican member of the New Jersey Assembly, during the formulation of plans for a state budget system.

During the war Mr. Anderson was assigned as executive assistant to Brig.-Gen. H. M. Lord, chief of army finance, and was appointed captain in the officers' reserve corps, finance service. He was later released to act as secretary of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, in Washington, during the reorganization of the army, after which he accepted the appointment of the Internal Revenue Bureau, as resident auditor, highest grade, and placed in charge of supervising and constructing reports on many of the largest corporations in the country, which position he held until his removal.

### Drys Declare Bootlegging Thrived Under License Régime

Bootlegging and other forms of liquor law violation have not grown out of national prohibition in the United States, as wet propagandists would have the unwary believe, but have existed for many years. Moreover, they were widespread in the licensed saloons according to a statement of the Citizens' Alliance Campaign Committee, Boston, which represents the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League in the fight for a state code to back up the Volstead Act.

"Blind tigers," "blind pigs," and "speak-easies" were widespread before prohibition throughout the entire country, and were notably prolific where the open saloon flourished. These institutions were characteristic of the lawlessness which has always marked the liquor traffic both under license and under prohibition. They were "bootleggers' pals," and went so far as to pay a federal tax for exemption from prosecution by revenue agents, while flouting state laws and conducting an outlawed business, the Alliance adds. The statement says:

In Boston alone in 1910 there were 1215 legal license holders, yet 1605 persons paid Federal tax on selling liquor, showing that 387 sold illegally. In the entire State of Massachusetts in that same year there were 1000 traceable illegal liquor vendors, or about 40 per cent as many illegal as legal places where alcoholic beverages were sold. And this is not counting the petty criminal who sold a little liquor, or who there were doubtless many for only those whose places of business were valuable paid the Federal tax rather than run the risk of search and confiscation. These places included drug stores, grocery stores, barber shops, and resorts of many kinds.

In 1918, the last fully wet year in the United States, there were 1464 illegal liquor dealers in Massachusetts who had taken the trouble to secure immunity from federal prosecution. Thus for every two licensed saloons within the State that year there was one bootlegging speak-easy which held a federal permit.

The number of violations of the liquor laws in Massachusetts, as given in the annual reports of the Bureau of Prisons, shows that rum has always been a criminal. In 1918, the last wet year, there were 1546 cases of violation in the courts. There were 776 successful raids made by the State by local authorities under warrants "to search for intoxicating liquors."

The saloons themselves were constant lawbreakers, their chief offenses being the violation of closing laws and selling to minors and women. Hotels which had bars connected with them were notorious violators, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were made to conform in any way with the laws. Many schemes were tried out to bring them into submission, but to little avail. It is true that liquor should be served only at meals established the standing joke of the sandwich which was served with each drink, the same one serving for all customers! Instead of being an infant industry, fostered by prohibition, illicit liquor selling is an old and decadent enterprise, beset with new dangers, whose overhead cost has eliminated many of its former dealers.

### Chicago Citizens Called on to Prove Faith by Voting Dry

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The entire Nation will have its eyes upon Chicago next November, when sentiment on Volsteadism is to be contested at the

### THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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polls here, and if the wets win it will be because the so-called good citizens have proved that they are not good citizens by their indifference about registering and voting next autumn. This is taken from a statement issued by the executive committee of the Chicago Church Federation today. It said:

There are enough votes in Cook County to carry the election of worthy candidates. The defeat of the champions of the moral welfare of the community will be to the everlasting shame of Chicago.

It has been proved at former elections that more people did not vote than were represented by the majority by which many candidates were elected. Most of those who did not vote, it has been proved by checking the polling lists, were the so-called good citizens. Their lethargy, their indifference, their lack of patriotism, defeated good men at the polls in many instances.

There are those who announce themselves as opposed to the restoration of the saloon, but as favoring beer and light wines. This specious plea is really too puerile to be seriously discussed, for anyone familiar with the history of the liquor business knows perfectly well that permission to sell beer and wine will open the way for the sale of every sort of alcoholic beverage. It is a very important fact that over 90 per cent of the liquor business transacted by the saloon was in the sale of beer.

### Wisconsin Drys See Defeat for La Follette-Blaine Slate

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 1.—William J. Morgan, State Attorney-General, will lead the Republican nomination for Governor by a majority of 100,000 to 10 per cent over Gov. J. J. Blaine, the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League estimates on the basis of returns to 2000 questionnaires. Returns, the league says today, show that W. A. Ganfield is rapidly gaining on Robert M. La Follette, United States Senator, in the closing days of the campaign.

The last week has brought a "remarkable change in the estimate," according to the league, which says in previous years its predictions have proved 99 per cent accurate. Many who first estimated La Follette and Blaine victories have rushed in a second estimate, showing a swing toward Messrs. Morgan and Ganfield, the league declared. The statement continued:

The best evidence of the turn of the tide comes from voters. Realizing that Blaine is beaten, the wets have turned to McHenry. The official organ of the liquor dealers' association, The Champion of Fair Play, carries the picture of La Follette for Senator and McHenry for Governor. Earlier in the campaign the wets advised followers not to vote for McHenry because it would split the wet vote, but with Morgan in the lead the situation has taken on a new aspect.

A big vote for McHenry, standing openly for absolute repeal of prohibition, would put more fear of the wets into the Legislature than the election of a mere straddler like Blaine. McHenry is clever and courageous; at the head of the united wets he would make the path of prohibition hard. Open endorsement of La Follette and Blaine by the wet associations opened the eyes of the ministers, the W. C. T. U., the women club leaders and drys generally. Hereafter many of them held there was no serious wet movement; therefore they were for La Follette and Blaine in spite of their wetness. Others believed that La Follette and Blaine were dry.

Wets remember that Governor Blaine after his veto of the Methuen Bill, issued a statement that appeared in the press that he would veto the Severn Bill, permitted a couple of dry Senators to persuade him to sign the Severn Bill; hence, they are turning to McHenry. Blaine's attempt to get votes from both ends is resulting in losing both ways.

### Wets Special Leaves Chicago

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The wets' special train started for Springfield today to present to the Secretary of State the petition which they claim was signed by more than a half million Illinois voters with no plans to return to Chicago until their demands are met that the beer and light liquor question be made a part of the November election ballot. The railroad reported that the number in the delegation was not what had been expected. To get the special train, fares for 125 were guaranteed and paid.

### Mr. Davis Favors Beer

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, announces a stand in favor of beer for steel mill workers, in a chapter of the autobiography of his life, "The Iron Puddler," which is now on the press. As a preface to his observations he likened the temperature in the mills in the summer time to the Fourth of July in Abyssinia.

### POST OFFICE INQUIRY ASKED IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Investigation by Congress of certain activities of the Post Office Department, chiefly "the use to which first Assistant Postmaster-General Bartlett is putting the official postal bulletin," is proposed in a resolution introduced by Thomas D. Schall, (R.), Representative from Minnesota.

Mr. Schall, in a statement, expressed fear that unless a check was placed on "the bureaucratic tendencies" of postal officials, "the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing under the Bureau administration" will return. He also desires, he said, that Congress learn "all about the activities of the bureau of information, which seems to be created and maintained without specific warrant of law, largely for the purpose of boosting certain postal officials."

### THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS WILL AMALGAMATE

Amalgamation of the Andover Theological Seminary and the Divinity School of Harvard University may now be completed since John C. Crosby in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts today denied a preliminary injunction to restrain such action, sought by the visitors of the Theological Institute in Phillips Academy in Andover, Mass.

The petitioners, however, still retain the right to ask for a hearing on the merits of their contentions against the consolidation, and should they be sustained an order will be issued to dissolve the merger.

### GOVERNOR REPLIES TO ALLEN CHARGES

**Mr. Cox Denies Statements Made by His Opponent for Nomination at Earlier Rally**

Denying that he opposed action against political corruption in Massachusetts, Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, announced today at Faneuil Hall, Boston, challenged his opponent for the nomination, J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, and his supporters to prove that he is in any way under the domination of Charles H. Innes, a Boston political power. The Governor asserted that if the Attorney-General has evidence against Mr. Innes, it is his duty to prosecute.

At a rally in the same hall, yesterday, Henry F. Hurlburt, who served as a special counsel for the State in the Taft and Pelletier cases, declared that the Governor had refused to aid in the clean-up of conditions existing in the offices of the district attorneys of Suffolk and Middlesex counties. He asserted that the Governor's friendship for Nathan A. Tufts, formerly district attorney of Middlesex, and his affiliations with Charles H. Innes, a Boston politician, led him to withhold all executive aid from the work of the Attorney-General against political corruption.

Historic Faneuil Hall, scene of many a stirring political contest in the days of the formation of state and nation, was crowded at today's rally. Yesterday's and today's meetings marked the swing into full speed of the contest for the Republican nomination for Governor. When the Governor entered the hall, he was cheered for several minutes.

Mr. Cox declared that he came not as a candidate for public office but as Governor of the Great Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to say a word in defense of the Governor of Massachusetts. When one has been honored by a high office such as that of Governor, he said, he must stand ready to protect his good name for the benefit of the people, whenever that good name is attacked.

The Governor directed a large part of his address to Mr. Hurlburt's statement. He explained the nature of prosecution of Mr. Tufts, saying that he had urged Mr. Allen to take the case to the courts because the Legislature is not the tribunal to try such matters. He raised the questions of the involvement of Mr. Hurlburt's law firm in the "Fish Trust" cases and questioned the advisability of Mr. Allen's putting his trust under obligation to such interests.

Turning to Mr. Allen, the Governor asked why action had not been taken on evidence given the Attorney-General in the cases of the banks now closed. He inquired why a special grand jury was called shortly before a primary contest. He denounced the Attorney-General for making a campaign of innuendo and insinuation. In concluding his address, the Governor read pledges of support and cited the names of leaders who take issue with the policy of "capitalizing achievements in office for advancement."

### CREDIT MEN'S HEAD APPEALS TO BAR

**Lawyers Called Responsible for Unnecessary Bankruptcies**

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—"We appeal strongly to leaders of the bar to clean house, to make it more difficult than it is now for unfit men to enter the profession, and to punish those within the profession who are of unfair tendencies and have mainly in mind the seeking of personal gain," says J. H. Tregoe, chairman of Credit Men, in his letter for September to the 30,000 members of the organization. He wrote, in part:

No law, no matter how wisely and skillfully drafted, can circumvent the machinations and unscrupulousness of lawyers. The credit waste of the nation, resulting from bad debts, would be in a large measure reduced if all legal practitioners were faithful to their trust and held constantly in mind the fact that they were officers of the State, sworn to defend the law and maintain good order.

The schools of the nation are grinding out annually thousands of lawyers without any thought as to how overworked the profession is becoming or what are the fundamental qualifications of the candidates. Consideration should be imposed which will assure the proper type of candidate, men who will place the law first, and selfish interests last.

In a large number of cases bankruptcies would not occur were the attorney receiving a single claim against the debtor, not to cast about immediately for two others, in order that a petition in bankruptcy be filed. This is what he is doing time and again, without any consideration for the debtor's condition or of whether the liquidation of bankruptcy is or is not fair to all parties in interest.

The skillful, fair-minded and honest practitioner of the law is a public servant, whose value is beyond estimation. The selfish and indecent member of the bar is a menace to society, more so, in our estimation, than is a common criminal.

Mr. Tregoe declares that many honest debtors would be tied over their difficulties and would get a new hold on business if the "rapacious lawyer" could be eliminated. He said it was permitted that the debtor's affairs be treated with judiciousness and fairness.

### FIRST DAY EXHAUSTS IMMIGRANT QUOTAS OF SEVERAL LANDS

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Nine ships floating at anchor in New York harbor early today carried a little city of newcomers to America and returning tourists from Europe, a total of 6584 persons in all. Immigration officials, working at top speed, were again the stage managers of the drama that is played at America's

gates on the first of every month because of the immigration restriction law.

The quotas allowed several countries, notably Greece, Armenia, and Palestine, under the restrictions, will be exhausted the first day, Byron D. Uhl, assistant commissioner, said today. Since Thursday the King Alexander, carrying 982 passengers, many of them Greeks who must be counted in the quota, had waited outside quarantine for the strike of midnight. Thursday, the ship, and be checked off before the limit of 659 Greeks allowed in one month was reached.

Palestine, which has a monthly quota of 12, will exceed that number easily, immigration officials believe, and some of the Russian-Armenians waiting to step ashore are doomed to deportation.

### OPERATORS NEED PUBLIC MANDATE

**Optimism Felt as Further Coal Parleys Appear Probable**

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—Developments in the anthracite coal tieup today occasioned renewed optimism for an early settlement of the dispute that has continued 155,000 mine workers in idleness for five full months.

While efforts of none of the mediators to bring the two factions together in a new conference has been successful, much importance was attached to the statement issued by the operators last night that they will yield on the wage controversy. It impelled by a "public mandate."

Significance also was placed on the announcement by the operators that they will meet again on Saturday. By many this was taken to mean that their attitude will be sufficiently modified to warrant the resumption of conferences with the leaders of the mine workers; some time next week making possible a complete adjustment of their differences by the end of the week.

### Officials Will Oppose Bail

MARION, Ill., Sept. 1.—Any move intended to obtain the release on bond of persons indicted by a grand jury in connection with its investigation of the Herrin mine battle, will be contested by Attorney-General Brundage, he announced today.

Otis Clark, miner of Goreville is held without bond in connection with the affair. Court attaches in close touch with the investigation believe enough evidence has been gathered for many more indictments and arrests, but some express opinions that no more arrests will be made at present.

Prosecuting officials believe the Clark indictment and arrest will show many persons who have been reluctant to testify that the grand jury intends to make a thorough investigation of the "high and dry" case that they are manifesting a mistaken attitude toward the investigation.

The arrest was hastened by circumstances, according to the state's attorney. The sale of a moving machine and of several other implements at an extremely low price, it was reported, aroused suspicion that he was preparing to leave this country.

### MEXICAN GENERALS ORDERED TO MOVE ON REBEL FORCES

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 1.—Generals Manuel Lopez and Evaristo Perez have been appointed to take the field against Gen. Francisco Murguía, who is reported in arms against the Obregon Government, according to a press dispatch printed yesterday by La Prensa, Spanish language newspaper published here.

The paper also published a story from its correspondent in Mexico City that Pancho Villa, former rebel against the Carranza Government, has offered his services to Secretary of War Francisco R. Serrano.

There is a long standing hostility between Senors Villa and Murguía which dates back to Carranza days, according to the dispatch.

### NEW ENGLAND ISSUES ARE TO BE DISCUSSED

Problems and issues of interest to the women of the New England states will be taken up at the conference of the presidents and delegates of the state federations of women's clubs of New England, to be held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., Sept. 12, 13 and 14.

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, Mass., will deliver the opening address. Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, are among the speakers scheduled.

### ARGENTINA OFFICIAL WELCOMED IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 1.—Marcello de Alvear, President-elect of Argentina, arrived here from France yesterday on the steamer Massilia and received a rousing reception. The Massilia was escorted into the harbor by a squadron of Brazilian warships and airplanes, and all the fortresses in the harbor fired the Presidential salute.

President Pessoa of Brazil, accompanied by members of his Cabinet and several members of the diplomatic corps, went aboard the steamer and welcomed the distinguished visitor.

### THEATRICAL BOSTON

WILL OPEN LABOR DAY MATINEE

4 Minutes from Arlington St. Subway, 4-Cent Surface Lines, Pass Door.

BEST SEATS \$1 SAT. Mats, 25c, 50c

EYES. Positively No Higher

"A BRIDAL SUITE FOR 3"

AN H. H. FRAZEE PRODUCTION

A farce comedy that will make you forget the real world.

SEAT SALE NOW

### OWNERSHIP BY GOVERNMENT OF PAPER MILLS ADVOCATED

**Public Printer Will Urge That Congress Authorize Such Innovation, He Declares at Graphic Arts Exposition**

Ownership by the Government of paper mills and other units of industry closely associated with the printing industry as its sources of supply, to the end that governmental printing of a book or pamphlet without the necessity of recourse to outside purchase may thus be made possible, will be recommended to Congress at its session in December, according to George H. Carter, Public Printer of Washington, under whose supervision all Government printing is done. Mr. Carter came to Boston last night to make a study of the machines and methods on display at the Graphic Arts Exposition, which ends tomorrow.

Government officials, who have displayed keen interest in the variety of exhibits at the exposition, declare that they are more than ever convinced that the entire printing industry of the United States would derive a material benefit from the establishment of Government-owned paper mills, extension of laboratory facilities and testing departments.

They believe that both commercial and artistic effort would be made more productive by the standardization of papers and cost reductions that would result from a decision by the Government to provide its own paper supply and bend its efforts toward bettering quality and reducing costs through efficient methods.

Some believe a saving of 25 per cent of the annual expenditure for paper by the Government would easily be possible.

### Would Be an Innovation

"As chairman of the permanent conference on printing which is working with the budget department," said Mr. Carter, "the public printer, for the first time in the history of the Government, is recommending the expenditure of \$1,000,000 for the utilization of Government timber lands and water power in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho for the construction of pulp mills, to supply a Government paper mill, to be erected near Washington for the exclusive manufacture of Government paper." He continued:

The Graphic Arts Exposition illustrates an innovation in the printing industry because it marks the passing of those small jealousies and trade rivalries which have kept the various compartments of the industry in water-tight compartments. In times past, it has been difficult to interest the average printer in Government printing, but with its program of expansion completed within the next few years, no printing establishment in the world, equipped to work out standards of paper, grades of ink and other details of the commercial and artistic progress of the trade.

That the unifying work of the Graphic Arts Exposition will be pushed forward during the year 1923 was indicated today by John J. Devany of Washington, D. C., newly-elected president of the International Association of Printers, House Craftsmen, in discussing the program outlined at the first meeting of the new board of governors of the association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. He declared:

**Plan Educational Campaign**  
We plan an educational campaign to raise the efficiency standards of superintendents and foremen, not by theorizing speeches and lectures, but by the printed word and oral instruction. The convention has not reached the isolated superintendent as we hoped it would. He still works in the dark, quite oblivious to the speech-making and theorizing of delegates. Now we propose to carry the battle into the shop in a direct way that should further break down the barriers of trade organization and fully dissipate the old belief of conviction that the backbone of trade.

In the old days, every new device brought out was opposed by the craftsmen. The invention of typesetting machines would eliminate hand composition work, said the journeyman, but the machines have brought better and cheaper printing with a volume of business far in excess of that enjoyed under the old methods.

Among the interested visitors at the exposition are Seki and Tatsuo Hoshino, Japanese father and son, operators and owners of the Tokio Printing Company, employing 450 people and capitalized at \$500,000. Their inspection of the exposition has resulted in the purchase of approximately \$100,000 worth of machinery for their lithographing and book-binding plant.

**Printing in Japan Hampered**  
"Printing in Japan is hampered by restricted industries," said Mr. Hoshino, Sr. "In America, the marvelous advances made in printing during the last decade are due largely to the uses of it by the industries."

Japan, with few natural resources, committed almost wholly to agriculture and import trading, places industry on a small scale and relegates commercial advertising to the hand poster and newspaper insertions.

Even with these handicaps, the printing industry in Japan is going forward and the possibilities of expansion in lines of color illustrating and display work are good. Japan has much to learn and she turns to

America for instruction. The Graphic Arts Exposition is the greatest school I have ever attended, and I have learned many things invaluable to the development of my business and the promotion of good printing in Japan."

### PLANS FOR INQUIRY IN RUSSIA DROPPED

**Soviet Conditions Too Onerous, Says Government Official**

**Special from Monitor Bureau**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The reception accorded the overtures of the United States to Soviet Russia, with regard to the sending of a fact-finding commission of experts to Russia to report on business and economic conditions, has been such as to cause this Government to regard the incident as closed, it is stated by a high official here.

A comparison of the conditions that the Soviet officials, as outlined by Leonid Krassin in Moscow, proposed to make for the visit of the American commission, and the outline as presented informally by the United States is said to show that it would be most unsatisfactory for this Government to attempt to make such an investigation.

The Soviet authorities have made their position known through other channels than that of the interview granted to the press by Mr. Krassin, it is said, and Alanson B. Houghton, Ambassador to Germany, also has made a full report to the State Department of the overtures made by him to the Soviet officials.

As to sending a Russian commission to the United States, that is regarded as without reason, since there is no question of the soundness of the American financial and economic position and the ability of the United States to meet all obligations.

### GOVERNMENT HAS ENJOINED WORKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

walkout." He attended a number of conferences at Needles, Cal., and other points, which were held after the men returned to work. He conferred with railroad officials as well as with members of the union.

The list of trainmen who were said to have lost not only their offices but membership in the organization as well follows:

James Duffy, general chairman, Los Angeles; Joe Voelker, local chairman, Winslow, Ariz.; J. A. Evans, local chairman, Needles, Cal.; W. H. Desket, local chairman, Bakersfield, Cal.; J. A. Mulvenon, vice-chairman, general committee, Prescott, Ariz.; L. E. Woodbeck, member local committee, Needles, Cal.; Elmer Fraseur, member local committee, Needles, Cal.; A. L. Thurston, secretary-treasurer, Winslow, Ariz.; C. I. Millam, member local committee, Winslow; D. W. Ralsan, secretary-treasurer, Needles, Ariz.; W. H. Barber, member local committee, Needles, and R. N. Dressler, legislative representative, Needles.

### MR. WALKER BLAMES RAIL EXECUTIVES

PITTSBURGH, Mass., Sept. 1.—Plea for a "get-together" attitude toward Labor problems and condemnation of the railroad executives and coal operators on the ground that they are seeking to break up the unions and reduce wages, were points in an address made here today before employees of the General Electric plant, by Joseph Walker, candidate for United States Senator from Massachusetts.

He believed that both the railroad strike and the coal strike were largely brought about by the determination on the part of railroad executives and coal mine operators to smash the unions and to reduce wages, regardless of the merits of the questions involved," Mr. Walker said.

### MILK FIRM OFFICIALS ARE CITED TO APPEAR

Summonses have been issued compelling the officers and directors of the Whiting Milk Company to appear before the grand jury of Suffolk County, which convenes next week in Boston, to answer for their refusal to permit a public accountant representing the district attorney's office to conduct an unrestricted examination of the company's books.

According to the terms of the summonses, appearance includes the bringing of books, papers, and statistics.

### COURT DESIGNATES OREGON CANDIDATE

**Selection of Klan Opponent Assures Intense Campaign for Governorship**

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 1 (Special).—The signing of an order at Salem yesterday by Judges Percy R. Kelly and George C. Bingham, in the State Circuit Court, declaring Gov. Ben W. Olcott the Republican nominee for Governor, ended one of the most violently fought political primary contests in the history of Oregon.

Charles C. Hall of Marshfield, state senator, had been Governor Olcott's chief opponent for the nomination. He was regarded as the candidate of the Federated Patriotic Societies and the Ku Klux Klan.

Following announcement of Governor Olcott's victory at the May primary by a plurality of 521 votes, Mr. Hall brought recent proceedings in Multnomah and Marion counties but this gave Governor Olcott an additional 31 votes. The Hall forces thereupon abandoned further proceedings, although Mr. Hall issued a final statement declaring he would not support Governor Olcott for election because he believed he had been renominated by the vote of Democrats voting in the primary as Republicans.

Although Governor Olcott is a Protestant and a Thirty-second Degree Mason, he was assailed by his opponents in the primary campaign and afterward as a candidate of the Roman Catholic Church interests in Oregon. He came out openly against the Ku Klux Klan during the campaign and removed from state boards two officials on the ground that they were Klansmen and therefore unfit. He made a veiled bid for Masonic support by means of a motto on one of his campaign cards. This action was criticized by many Masons on the grounds that it was subversive of Masonic ideals.

A development of the recount in Portland was the discovery that in one precinct a considerable number of votes cast for Governor Olcott had been tabulated and recorded for Mr. Hall. A Grand Jury investigation resulted in the indictment of W. H. Emrick, night chairman of the County Board in that precinct, on five counts charging wilful neglect and fraud.

### MEALPIN'S

Fourth St., West Main St. CINCINNATI, O.

### School Days

Economical: mothers will delight in our kiddie's school clothes—strong in material and good looking.

At prices that will afford great savings at this time.

### IF GOOD PRINTING

IT IS THE RESULTANT OF TECHNICAL UNDERSTANDING, PROPER EQUIPMENT, NATURAL ATTITUDE AND SINCERE EFFORT.

THEN WE ARE GOOD PRINTERS—AND ARE ALWAYS APPRECIATIVE OF THE FAVOR OF PROGRESS OURSELVES.

THE L. S. MURDOCK COMPANY

ADVERTISING PRINTERS WITH A SENSE OF THE "JOB"



## GERMANY'S ADMISSION CHIEF PROBLEM OF LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

Membership Involves Delicate Adjustment of International Complications

This is the third of three articles on the League of Nations by Stanley High, who recently was in Geneva as representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He first gave something of the background of the Third Meeting of the Assembly, which will convene next Monday; the second article reviewed the outstanding achievements of the League, and in conclusion he here considers the chief questions which will be brought before the meeting.

BY STANLEY HIGH  
The third assembly of the League of Nations, which convenes in Geneva next week, will be called upon to consider a number of questions, most important of which are those of general military disarmament, Austrian relief, the further interpretation of Article X, and the admission of Germany to membership.

In the field of disarmament the League has secured its smallest measure of success. Naval reduction was immediately debarred from League consideration when the political tension in America, the key country, made President Wilson refuse the invitation to co-operate with the League in that matter. The Washington Conference has made it possible to consider extension to other nations, members of the League not represented in Washington, of provisions there adopted.

**To Submit Arms Agreement**  
Now, with world sentiment more firmly convinced of the necessity of disarmament, a special and powerful commission, which has been at work in Geneva for some time, is prepared to bring its findings before the Assembly and the Council. It is thought likely that a proposal will be made asking that member nations agree not to increase their armament budgets for the next two years, during which time a plan will be evolved whereby permanent limitation of armaments and the prevention of the private manufacture of arms and the traffic of arms between nations will be made possible. It is known, also, that a complete project for universal and simultaneous reduction of armaments has been prepared and probably will be brought before the Council. The significant fact in this regard remains that when the moment is ripe for disarmament the League provides the organization, has ready the information and the personnel capable of translating the opportunity of that occasion into a reality.

The Austrian problem, which the League has considered before, will undoubtedly come before the present Assembly. In fact, only a few days ago the Council of the League was asked to undertake the solution of the Austrian difficulty and refused because the League proposals in regard to Austria were already known, and that the situation in regard to that stricken country had been allowed to fall into such chaos by the powers that the League would be unable to bring to pass the desired order.

**Creditor Nations Lend**  
The Financial Commission of the League, at the request of the Supreme Council of the allied powers, in March, 1921, undertook to draw up a program for the financial reconstruction of Austria. This plan was approved by the Council of the League and by the interested powers. In line with these proposals a majority of the creditor nations have suspended their liens on Austria for a long period, a condition which was laid down as essential for the reconstruction of Austrian finances. The Austrian Government, on the other hand, has already attempted to put into force certain of the reforms proposed.

The most serious question which the third Assembly will face is the admission of Germany to membership in the League. It is generally believed that getting first Germany, later Russia and the United States into the League of Nations is a policy more likely to achieve results than the indefinite continuation of conferences of doubtful issue, or the addition of these countries to the Supreme Council. And, certainly, it is felt to be useless to appeal to America to take an interest in Europe until Europe ceases to be divided against itself. Germany's admission to membership in the League would mark the beginning of the end of that division.

**Conditions of Admission**  
Getting Germany into the League may mean two things: either Germany's membership of the Assembly only, where all the members of the League are represented on an equal footing, or an immediate permanent seat on the Council, of which at present only France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan are permanent members, although the Assembly elects two temporary members from time to time. In the former case, the German Government and public opinion argue, entry into the League gives an all claim to equality with the greater powers, and puts herself more completely than ever at the mercy of the Allies.

If, on the contrary, Germany became a permanent member of the Council this would of itself be formal confirmation of her claim to equal treatment and of a mutual desire on the part of the Allies and Germany, both, to begin a new era of peace and reconstruction in Europe. Moreover, membership of the Council would materially increase Germany's influence and ability to defend herself against unjust claims advanced by one or other of the Allies, and power to make her views known and understood by the public opinion of all countries.

There is, however, one further possibility in regard to Germany's admission. By a mere majority of the Assembly, Germany could be elected as temporary member of the Council. In this connection it is interesting to note that the third Assembly will have to elect four temporary members to the

Council, in place of China, Brazil, Belgium and Spain.

**Probable Selections**  
At present it is confidently expected that of the four temporary members one will be chosen from the group of European ex-neutrals (Holland and Sweden are the strongest candidates); one member will be chosen from the Russian Border States and the Little Entente (Poland and Czechoslovakia are the strongest candidates); and one from the South American powers. If the Argentine attends the Assembly, she will be elected, if not there are several possibilities, one of which is Chile.

This, therefore, leaves one temporary member to be elected. If Germany applied, as, under the Covenant, she must do, were admitted to the Assembly and not made a permanent member of the Council, it is almost certain she would be elected as this fourth temporary member—in fact she would probably be the first temporary member elected. In two years, with little question, she would be admitted to permanent membership on the Council.

The German Government, at Geneva and elsewhere, has defined its position as being that it will not request admission unless (1) certain beforehand of the acceptance of this request and (2) certain of a permanent place on the Council.

**As to Initiative**  
On the other hand, the attitude of the British and Italian governments is that while favoring the granting of Germany a place on the Council, neither Government is willing to take the initiative in this matter and each thinks Germany should make the opening move. The French Government, also, would not oppose Germany's admission to the League but will not take the initiative.

In Germany, however, it is argued that (1) Germany must re-establish her connection with the west of Europe and correct the appearance of a purely eastern orientation imparted by the conclusion of the Rapallo Treaty; (2) Germany can safeguard her interests in the Saar and Danzig, the interests of German minorities abroad, and generally defend her position and policies more efficiently inside than outside the League, and must consequently (3) take the initiative and without loss of time request admission to the League.

In whatever manner these various questions are settled by the Third Assembly, the League of Nations' approach to them will be open-minded and based upon the League ideal of world co-operation. Success of the League idea is not bound up with any group of statesmen or with any set of circumstances. Its only purpose is to represent the demands of enlightened world opinion. As long as it continues its efforts to that end it will continue, increasingly, to be, actually, a League of Nations.

## WAGE PARLEYS ON IN NEW YORK

Longshore Work Agreement  
Runs Out Sept. 30

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Negotiations are under way here today looking to the establishment of a wage and working conditions agreement for longshore work in North Atlantic ports for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. Representatives of the longshore unions, the steamship owners and operators are attending the conferences.

The existing contract, which calls for 65 cents an hour on general cargo and 70 cents for bulk cargo with extra pay for overtime, Sundays and holidays, will expire Sept. 30. So far as could be learned there is apparently no tendency on the part of the ship operators and the Shipping Board to ask for great, if any, reduction in pay.

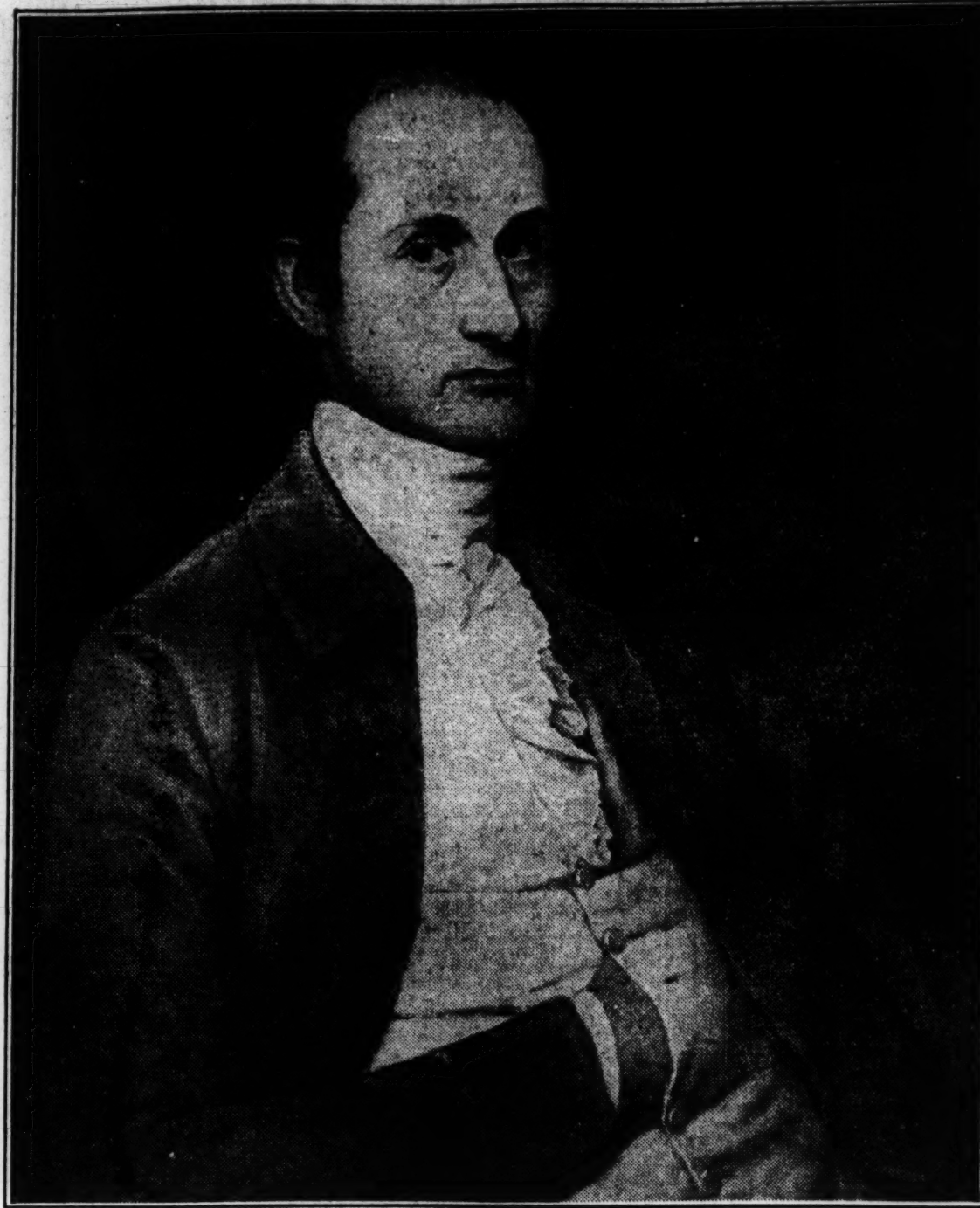
The union leaders asserted that under present conditions of shipping, with many vessels laid up and commerce at a low ebb, the longshoremen were averaging only from \$15 to \$18 a week, taking into consideration time that is lost.

## MR. HAYS IS ASKED TO BE ARBITRATOR IN POSTAL DISPUTE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Will H. Hays, former Postmaster-General, has been asked to arbitrate "differences" between John H. Bartlett, First Assistant Postmaster-General, and the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, by officers of that organization. In a communication addressed to Mr. Hays, Gilbert E. Wyatt and Thomas F. Flaherty, president and secretary respectively of the federation, declared that the "era of good feeling" created during the Hays' administration, "is rapidly disappearing, due to the autocratic methods of Mr. Bartlett." The letter further said that Mr. Bartlett has shown his temperamental unfitness for his present position, and has shamefully used the official postal bulletin for personal propaganda purposes.

Mr. Hays is asked to "intervene" and try to restore harmonious relations between postal officials and "employees of the unions." Instances are cited by the federation officials of acts which they allege have been committed by Mr. Bartlett and which were held to be antagonistic to the spirit of the postal system.

**WAGES ARE INCREASED**  
LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Aug. 31—Wage increases of from six to ten cents an hour, rating dependent upon the nature of work performed, become effective tomorrow in the plants of the Harbison-Walkers Refractories Company in Flemington, Mill Hall and Farrisville.



John Jay, From the Portrait by Joseph Wright

## Fresh Details of New York Whig and Tory Conflicts

FRESH details concerning the relations of Whigs and Tories in the American Revolution will before long be placed before the world, when the minutes of one of the New York provincial convention committees, preserved in the original manuscript at the New York Historical Society, are published. The committee, whose proceedings are to be brought out from documentary obscurity, was appointed at Fishkill, N. Y., in the fall of 1776, for the purpose chiefly of checking the activities of Loyalist agents in patriot territory, and for stopping the enlistment of Americans in the King's regiments. Not that the contents of the manuscript are wholly unknown to historians; for excerpts from it, or from a copy of it, were printed long ago, under the auspices of the State of New York. But new points of emphasis, to say the least, are likely to develop when the entire material becomes available for general study and discussion. Even at present, sidelights can be caught by anybody who will go to the library of the New York Historical Society and ask A. J. Wall, the librarian, to let him peruse the manuscript. Hints about the political temper of John Jay, for example, and about the scouting qualities of Enoch Crosby, the spy, famous in legend, may be found; and acquaintance with the highways

And if these roads offered a welcome north to men, women and children of Whig aspirations whom the soldiers of Lord and Admiral Howe would not permit to live in New York City and neighboring towns, they held out a welcome in the opposite direction also to youths of Tory leanings, who might desire to go down to Manhattan Island and join the armament lately arrived from across the seas.

**Cooper's Spy in History**  
As for John Jay, the minutes show him to be a severe judge where positive disaffection to the American cause is proved, and a reasonable one where evidence is only circumstantial. He and his two or three associates hearing cases, whatever the number happened to be, evince passion aplenty in their sentences, but rancor not at all. Regarding Enoch Crosby of Fredericksburg the man whom James Fenimore Cooper is said to have had in mind when drawing the portrait of Harvey Birch in the novel, "The Spy," the minutes disclose him as a painstaking and persistent scout, though by no means a more brilliant one than many of his fellow-townsmen. His especial success seems to have been in going under an assumed name among intending Tory recruits, passing himself off as a Tory and arresting the crowd just as they were preparing to start for New York and the British lines.

An exploit of greater importance than any recorded of him is one in which John Crane, a captain of Fredericksburg militia, and Elijah Townsend, a lieutenant, living near Lake Mahopac, took the lead. Early on the morning of New Year's Day, 1777, Crane and Townsend, getting word that a company of recruits was marching south to join the Tory contingent of the British forces in Westchester County, went out on the road in pursuit. With a few other men from the neighborhood to assist them, they captured the Tory company, when its members were divided into two groups and resting, at the houses of sympathizers, Townsend's testimony, given before the committee two days later, runs in part as follows:

Last Tuesday night, at or after midnight, Samuel Berry came to his house and told this deponent that he must get up immediately for that forty Tories had just gone by this deponent's house. And further informed this deponent that Oliver Bailey had detected their Rout and given notice to Capt. Crane. That this deponent and the said Berry immediately went to Capt. Crane's where they found seven or eight men collected on the same occasion, that they all immediately went in pursuit of the said Tories and finally apprehended thirty-seven of them.

An indication that the committee could relent and modify harsh measures is to be noted in the minutes for Jan. 14, 1777, when the wives of William Merritt and Moses Fowler of Fredericksburg appeared and submitted a petition. It seems that Merritt and Fowler had been sent as Tory prisoners to Exeter, N. H., and there detained. Their wives petitioned that they might be released; and they were accordingly permitted to return home, on their parole that they were willing to become good and faithful subjects of the State. An illustration of fairness is seen in the case of Rudolph Ritzema, a former colonel in the American forces, who was charged with having visited New York after the fall of the city to the King's troops. The charge was not proved, and was wiped out in March, 1777, on the finding of the committee, under the chairmanship of Egbert Benson, that succeeded the committee, and Ritzema was formally acquitted.

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## Seminole Indians Elect Woman Tribal Chieftain for First Time

Mrs. Arthur Yellowhorse Leads Suffrage Fight in the Osage Nation

PAWHUSKA, Okla., Aug. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Women in at least two tribes of northern Oklahoma Indians are reaching a point of importance that threatens to overthrow the tradition that Indian women do all of the work.

Women of the Osages, the richest tribe of Indians in the world, because of their heavy oil royalties, have asked for the vote at tribal elections. This is proof No. 1 that the Indian women are changing.

Proof No. 2 was demonstrated this month at Muskogee, Okla., when the Seminoles elected Mrs. Alice E. Davis of Wewoka, Okla., chief. She is the first woman to be chief of a tribe of North American Indians, according to Indian historians.

Mrs. Davis was elected to the highest honor within the gift of her tribe to bestow, through ability. Although a sister of John F. Brown, who served the Seminoles as chief for many years, this relationship did not bring the honor. Mrs. Davis was elected, according to the Seminoles, because she is a natural leader and always has been willing to serve her tribe.

The situation among the Osages is said to differ because it marks a development in tribal relations which long has been expected. Ordinarily the women do not vote at tribal elections. While they long ago assumed many rights, there has been restriction as to their participation in tribal politics.

When the matter was brought before the Osages at their last tribal meeting, the women plainly told the men how they felt about it. Unlike the English women, these suffragists gave no indication of militancy. Indian women are naturally reserved

and excellent listeners. Mrs. Arthur Yellowhorse told the men that she represented the women of the tribe in the request that they be permitted to vote at tribal elections.

The men promptly named a special committee to take the request under advisement. This request has developed a split among the Osage leaders, and is serving to draw the line between the progressives and the standpats. The younger element, the Indians who are making good as business men and farmers, are in favor of women participating in the elections. As politicians however they have no great standing.

However, the Indian women will have outside assistance. Their white sisters in Southern Kansas have taken up the cause. While they may conduct a campaign of propaganda it will differ from that used where white persons are concerned. The older and important Indian men whose word is law at tribal councils, would not be dissuaded from their opinion because of parades, literature or moving pictures. The crusaders for the women's vote depend, then, on interesting all of the women in the tribe. They believe if the women of the Osages will organize, this intangible strength will convince the elder statesmen, that the Indian women are within their rights in asking for the vote.

The matter will be settled at a meeting here next spring and the younger element among the Indian women, say they will be granted their request. They deny that they seek to seat a woman chieftain as the Seminoles have done. They claim the right to participate in naming a chief because they consider themselves as much a political factor in the life of the tribe as the men who heretofore have done all of the voting.

## SCARCITY OF COAL NOW IN TENNESSEE

Inability of Railroads to Move  
What Is Mined Evident

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The textile industry in the Chattanooga region so far seems to have been affected less by the shopmen's strike than other lines of business.

One of the two largest hosiery mills here shipped \$400,000 worth of stockings and socks in July. Orders booked for August are said to amount to \$500,000.

Rise of raw silk prices has brought local silk users into the market to obtain a future supply large enough to keep prices reasonably stable.

The strike situation, however, is now making itself felt more than ever in the Chattanooga region. The Chattanooga Gas Company, to avoid a possible fuel shortage, has opened up a mine of its own at Harriman, Tenn. Several mine districts in the region have had only two or three days' cars placed thus far this month, and as nearly all mines in the south are poorly equipped for storage at the mine mouth, the result has been a shutdown in many cases.

Failure of railroads to deliver promptly shipments consigned to them by manufacturers has given the latter a collection problem; as most goods shipped bill of lading attached, until goods arrive no funds can be derived from them. The manufacturers have had to come to the banks for a longer line of credit, and bank borrowings have stiffened considerably. Thus far, the rate has not been affected, but if the tie-up continues, an increase may result.

## ENGINES DESIGNED FOR SCOUT AIRCRAFT "MORE DEPENDABLE"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Recent tests of aeronautical engines designed for use in airplanes of the scouting type, have shown a "marked increase in power and dependability." Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, has announced. The tests were conducted at the Anacostia air station with an E-2 Wright engine, with a rated horsepower for 250 hours, declared by navy engineers to be an unprecedented record for engines of this type.

"In view of the fact that the Vought VE-7 'planes—the types used to catapult 'planes from the decks of battleships—are equipped with this engine," said Admiral Moffett's statement, "the Navy Department considers this feat of great importance in lengthening the range of scout planes, their dependability and their ability to make an extended reconnaissance and return to their battleship base."

## IMPORTANT PROBLEMS CONFRONT SESSIONS OF MEXICAN CONGRESS

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1 (By The Associated Press)—The Mexican Congress, which formally convenes tonight, will face problems of an international character.

The agreement providing for payment of Mexico's foreign debt, signed by Adolfo de la Huerta, Secretary of Finance, and the international bankers' committee in New York on June 16, will come up for ratification.

Another problem of great importance is the amendment of Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution of 1917 to conform with the demands of the United States that it provide guarantees for property and acquired rights as a precedent to recognition of the present Mexican régime by the Washington Government.

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## SOLUTION OF TIMBER PROBLEM IS SEEN IN SEVERAL PROJECTS

Proposition Put Forward at Keene, N. H., Forestry Conference Held to Be Very Practical

KEENE, N. H., Aug. 31 (Special Correspondence)—If the several thoroughly practical projects that were brought forward and discussed at the annual forestry conference, held here these past two days under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, can be put into operation, the timber problem of the United States will be solved in short order. Not that the present generation can be relieved of the present growing embarrassment due to dwindling supplies, especially for the states east of the Rocky Mountains, but assurance will be given that another generation will not feel an even severer pinch, one of actual famine. As with its 10 predecessors this conference has been distinguished for the level-headedness of its conferees, many if not most of whom are in daily business contact with the timber situation, some as owners and operators of timberland, some as users of forest products in varied lines of important industries, others as technical foresters in private or government positions, with not a few whose sole interest is that of citizens who view the subject from the broad community standpoint.

At these sessions this week various aspects of the national situation have been discussed by such men as the Governor of New Hampshire, by D. L. Goodwillie of Chicago, as chairman of the National Forest Policy Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Dr. Henry S. Drinker, as president of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, Col. William B. Greeley, as chief forester of the United States Forest Service, R. S. Kellogg as chairman of the National Forestry Program Committee—a lumber and trade organization—W. R. Brown, as president of the Brown Lumber Company and Berlin Mills Company, and by a number of forestry commissioners and foresters and forestry association delegates from a number of northeastern states and from eastern Canada.

### Two-Thirds West of Rockies

Colonel Greeley's statement that two-thirds of the existing supply of timber in the United States lies west of the Rockies, while more than two-thirds of the population is situated on the eastern side of that range, and that within 15 years, when the Southern States pineries have been exhausted the situation will be even worse, furnishes a basis for discussion of the most vital problem. In his statement of facts he has learned them through a nation wide and careful study, he pointed out how this state of affairs is putting a staggering financial burden upon all users of timber and timber products in the eastern states due to the ever increasing transportation costs of lumber. The economic unsoundness of the situation is obvious in the light of the census statistics lately compiled as to the shrinkage of tilled land in many of the eastern states during the past 10 years, and the abandonment of those areas to a wild growth of worthless brush. New England has lost 32,000 farmsteads that period and Michigan 10,000. Every road of those areas can and should be put back into useful productivity which means timber growing. The possibilities of this was abundantly shown by Prof. R. T. Fisher, the forester in charge of the Harvard College forest of 2000 acres at Petersham, Mass., formerly land that was successfully farmed but abandoned some 50-odd years ago. The money making possibilities of those lands when properly handled has been clearly demonstrated during a period of 10 years, and local industries are the successive and dependable annual crops of pine and hard wood that the foresters are there producing.

Taxation has long been recognized as one of the serious handicaps laid against the business of timber culture in practically every state. Naturally, therefore, this subject occupied a prominent place in the deliberations of the conference. Massachusetts was credited with having done as much if not more than any other state toward relieving woodland owners of this burden, and that without depriving the local communities of too great a percentage of their annual revenues. Its recently enacted timber tax law was explained by Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association. It was questioned by some of the delegates if this law, designed to meet the needs of the vallying in Massachusetts woodland towns, could be safely relied on in all its phases to solve this problem in states where some of the towns raise as much as 90 per cent of their revenue from the taxation of timber lands. The cogent argument, brought forward by former Governor Robert Bass of New Hampshire, that these towns would soon find themselves devoid of any timber whatever to tax if they did not find some way to relieve the tax strain now imposed upon the owners of immature timber, seemed to be the clinching argument.

### Timber Forced on Market

It was undeniable that, under the pressure of soaring valuations and tax rates more and more timber of promise was being forced upon the lumber market at the very height of its growing period. There was testimony to show that trees were being cut that would make no more than one narrow rough-edged board and two slabs. Meantime local industries adjacent to such woodlands are obliged to import lumber of better grades from great distances. The pertinent question was asked as to how long those industries would be able to bear that burden, and if it was taken into consideration that the towns were as much in danger of losing those business enterprises and the taxes that they pay, also, of course, the population dependent upon them, as well as the forests and their tax contribution unless something can be speedily done toward the lifting of the load imposed on the tree owners by the archaic general property tax.

Col. Greeley stated that a plan had

been suggested to him by a student of the subject that might have value in some cases at least—a plan by which the State itself shall help to carry the interest charge upon some system of deferred taxation upon the crop, the land owner paying merely a nominal annual tax upon the land and a yield tax upon the timber when cut. This would involve assessing the interest charge upon the State as a whole and would compel the cities and purely manufacturing places to share in the forest tax for the sake of insuring the permanency of the forests and wood using industries.

With two members of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in attendance, Mr. Goodwillie (its chairman) and Dr. Drinker of Pennsylvania, it had been hoped that some statement might be forthcoming here as to the report that will probably be sent to the Congress this winter when national forest policy legislation comes up for action. At the last minute Mr. Goodwillie was obliged to accept a mission to Brazil at the request of President Harding but he sent a written statement that may be taken to reflect the opinions of his committee. It will be of great interest to note his emphatic statement that he regards tree growing, by artificial planting so far as need be, as the foremost necessity, and that he does not agree with Colonel Greeley in his conclusions that fire suppression is paramount. Moreover, Mr. Goodwillie is of the opinion that the planting should be conducted under the direction of the states and not by the Federal Government. He would assign to the national forest agency the study of silvicultural methods and the dissemination of the results of those studies for the benefit of the states.

### Fostering Enterprise

It is further evident that he is a firm believer in the desirability of fostering individual and corporate enterprise in this field. Indeed, this is quite in line with the opinions expressed here by Colonel Greeley, in which he declared that timberland owners must be educated, so as to care for their property of this class intelligently, and that economic forces, guided by public education, must be relied upon in large part, the public exercising reasonable forms of control. Colonel Greeley's idea that publicly owned forests must be materially extended under national, state and municipal enterprise. He would have 40 per cent of the forest land in public ownership for the production of dimension timber requiring long time investment. It is understood that Mr. Goodwillie and his committee are in harmony with this phase of the program, though the details of their report, it seems, must await further action by the Chamber of Commerce.

Evidently Mr. Goodwillie has become impressed with the soundness of the proposal, originally brought to the attention of the Massachusetts Legislature by the Forestry Association of that State, that state forests should be financed by bond issues, the bonds maturing in 40 years. He would have the vast array of idle lands in many states put to work in this way, "and changed," as he puts it, "from a liability to an asset." Continuing, he says that he is convinced that a crop of trees will be just as good an investment as a crop of grain or fruit. It is further his argument for the development of such state forests by bond issues he says with emphatic optimism—and Mr. Goodwillie is one of those men commonly classified as "hard-headed." "It is not a gamble—it is an investment and a good one if you have vision."

### Strict Laws are Urged

In the matter of fire prevention, he would cut short the hunting season and make it a penal offense to start a fire except within specified bounds. He would penalize the logger and woodcutter who does not properly clean up his slash, for, as he adds, "in this, as in land ownership, I am fully convinced we are but stewards and we must protect our neighbors. The big bulk of fires are the result of individual carelessness both of the hunter or whoever he may be, and the timber owner or jobber who left the slash just where it fell." This is a most significant statement coming from a representative of the lumber industry and in view of the fact, as brought out at this conference in a report from W. R. Brown, president of the Brown Lumber Company, that the cost of destroying spruce slash by fire in the northern New England woods adds from eight to 20 per cent to the cost of logging. That would necessarily raise the price of the manufactured lumber by that sum, but if it is an essential factor in the control of fire in the forest, and in protecting the future timber supply, the community must eventually accept it and pay the price.

To anyone who has attended these annual conferences during the last dozen years or more it is evident that there is a greater unanimity of opinions today than ever before among the various elements of the community here represented as to the fundamentals of better forestry. The handwriting upon the wall has become apparent to the least progressive under the white light of such discussions, and the intimate association of the delegates in these sessions, which are invariably devoid of formality so far as consistent with orderly procedure, has tended to bring about a better understanding between the conservationists and the timber operators. It is for this reason that the chances for an early agreement upon a national forest policy seem to be altogether promising.

### SHOPS HAVE 630 MEN

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 31—George A. Wyman, master mechanic, states that he has 630 men at work in the Boston & Maine railroad shops, here. The normal capacity of the shops is 800. New quarters are being built for the men.

## WASHINGTON RENTS CARRY LEAN YEARS

Property Owners Equalizing Income for Pre-War Period When Prices Were Low

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The endeavor of Washington owners to extract the last possible cent in rentals of their buildings is due in large part to the seven lean years which preceded the war boom in real estate values, during which it was almost impossible to realize a fair return upon investment. This is the statement of officials of the Washington Real Estate Board and prominent real estate men upon being asked the cause of the continued inflation in rents.

Rents for buildings constructed before the war kept pace with those of new buildings put up at greatly increased cost, and it is declared that the housing shortage makes it possible for owners to make great profits on these pre-war investments. Records show that in 1915 values were subnormal in real estate, owing to the surplus of housing facilities. There were approximately 6000 more residences than there was demand for, and rents were lower than in almost any large eastern city. In many cases landlords offered a month's free residence as an inducement to prospective tenants. It was not until 1917 that rents began to rise—and they have been rising ever since.

The high rent of new buildings is blamed by real estate men upon the cost of labor in the building trades. Labor is scarce in Washington, and high. It is stated that a bricklayer's wages are from \$10 to \$15 a day, a rise of over 150 per cent from pre-war levels, offsetting the reduction in the cost of building materials. Another striking factor brought up by real estate men to bear the blame for the situation, which is arousing protest from the tenant population, is the District of Columbia Rent Commission. It is charged that it has operated to curtail building operations by cutting down the possibility of realizing the desired return on the investment. In this statement, however, the real estate men virtually admit that landlords attempt to boost their prices over the "fair and reasonable return" insisted upon by the rent commission in their decisions.

Members of the rent commission point out that the answer to this charge is the construction statistics for the present year, which show more building going on than at any other time in the city's history, so much in fact that it is predicted in a little over a year it will have caught up with the demand when, it is hoped, rents automatically will fall. While a great many of these houses are built to sell, they will be forced onto the rental market when the number of potential buyers is exhausted. Some 2000 dwellings are in process of construction.

"I do not believe that an official body to curb profiteering operates seriously against building operations," said Mrs. Clara Sears Taylor, member of the District Rent Commission. "It does, moreover, prevent the law of supply and demand, under which owners are able to get any price they decide to ask from the tenant, from operating to the disadvantage of the people. It is an argument of our opponents that we are upsetting natural economic laws, and are therefore dangerous to the community. But it is obviously unfair that a landlord should be able to set prices above anything which his investment entitles him to, simply because human beings must have a place to live, and they are offered no choice in the matter."

"We have been charged with being so prejudiced in favor of the tenant, that we do not consider cases judicially. Of course, we are here to look after the interests of the tenant—the landlords have the best legal talent that can be obtained and they have all the best propaganda that can be bought. They are capable of looking after their own interests, and they do it quite efficiently. But we take great pains always to determine just what return the landlord is entitled to, and in making our decisions we take everything into consideration—the cost of the building per cubic foot content, increase on the original investment due to reconstruction value, minus depreciation and obsolescence, the tax assessor's estimate of property value, and the listed selling price. Nothing is left to guesswork."

### TEXTILE WORKERS RETURN TO LOOMS

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 1.—Thirty per cent of the normal force of operatives in the worsted and cotton departments of the Pacific Mills was at work today, mill officials estimated, with the lifting of the strike by the United Textile Workers of America. The return of workers was not so marked in the print works, it was said. The company has agreed to pay the former wage scale beginning Oct. 2, retroactive to today. One Big Union picket was at the mill gates.

## SENATE PASSES A BILL TO END OIL POLLUTION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Senate yesterday passed the bill prohibiting, under certain circumstances, the discharge of oil or other pollution into navigable waters. Supporters of the bill claimed it was designed to avoid unhealthy conditions along waterfronts and to eliminate fire hazards which are said to endanger waterfront property in many cities as a result of the constant discharge of oil into streams or harbors. The measure now goes to the House.

## TZEC-SLAV ALLIANCE SIGNED BY PREMIERS

PRAGUE, Sept. 1.—A treaty of alliance between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia was signed today at Marienbad by Nicholas Paschitch of Yugoslavia and Dr. Edward Benes of

Czechoslovakia, the premiers of their respective countries.

A dispatch from Marienbad last Saturday said the two premiers referred to above had discussed at a meeting there the international situation, especially in its bearing on their respective countries and that the alliance between the two nations was extended and improved. The dispatch added that the premiers decided on measures to be taken later to deal with economic, financial and commercial questions, so as to strengthen the positions of their peoples.

## CORONADO CASE REHEARING ASKED

Coal Companies File Petition With Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Petition for rehearing of the famous Coronado coal case, in which the United States Supreme Court recently laid down a far-reaching construction of the liability of organized labor, although not incorporated, was filed yesterday with the court by John W. Davis, as counsel for the coal companies involved. The original proceedings was a civil suit instituted by the Coronado and other coal companies against the United Mine Workers of America and others for damages caused by destruction of property during the strike of 1919.

The Supreme Court, in a decision rendered June 5, 1922, sustained contentions of the coal companies that the mine workers' union and others were liable, but set aside the award of damages made by the lower federal courts.

"Essential mistakes" and misconceptions of the facts" by the Supreme Court were stated as grounds for a rehearing, the petition asserting that "when the principles of law announced by the court are applied to the facts actually appearing in the record," the judgment against District 21, as rendered by the lower courts, must be affirmed and probably also the judgment against the United Mine Workers of America.

The Supreme Court set aside the award of damages on the ground that the National Union of the United Mine Workers had not been shown to have authorized or participated in the strike, and because the evidence did not warrant the jury in finding that the defendants were liable. It was also set aside on the ground that the award was based on an intent to restrain or monopolize interstate commerce. Unless there is a rehearing the coal companies will be exposed, the petition stated, to the delay and expense of a further trial, and the time which has elapsed since the strike would embarrass the prosecution of new proceedings.

## BISHOPS CONSIDER EPISCOPAL POLICY AT PORTLAND, ORE.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 1.—Episcopal bishops arriving yesterday for the forty-seventh convention of the church which opens next week, went immediately into the informal conferences of bishops already here to consider matters of church policy which will be before the convention.

Topics under discussion included details of proposed changes in the book of common prayer. Among the bishops here are the Rt. Rev. Beverly Tucker, D.D., bishop of southern Virginia, and his son, the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, D. D. bishop of Kyoto, Japan.

## DR. JOSEPH REDLICH LEAVES FOR AUSTRIA

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Dr. Joseph Redlich, former Austrian Minister of Finance, who has been attending the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., is returning home on the White Star liner Olympic, which sails tomorrow. Other prominent passengers on the Olympic include Isaac Marcosson, who is going to Germany to collect material for a series of articles; Frederick W. Hilles, former chairman of the Republican National Committee; Lyman Beecher Stowe, author and editor; Cecil Barrett, New York banker; Arturo H. Orci, Mexican Minister to Holland; Marshall Bullitt, assistant secretary of the United States Shipping Board; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hudnut, Maj. and Mrs. Julius Ochs Adler, who will spend their honeymoon abroad; Wilfred Cotton and Maj. Chandler Davis.

The White Star liner Baltic, sailing Saturday for Queenstown and Liverpool, will have among her passengers Walter Ogilvie, president of the Havana Central Railway; Kilbourne Gordon, who is going to London to arrange for the production of "The Cat and the Canary," and Percival Moore, who played the principal role in the New York production; Capt. J. P. Maine, of the British Passport Control Office, and Justo Rufino Barrios, Consul-General for Guatemala at Liverpool.

## NO 1923 AD VALOREM TAX FOR OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 1.—Decision of the State Tax Equalization Board that an ad valorem tax levy for state purposes for next year was unnecessary marks the second time in the history of the State that such a levy for state purposes has not been made, according to A. N. Leecraft, State Treasurer. The other time that no ad valorem tax was levied was at the beginning of former Governor Charles N. Haskell's term of office. In 1920, a two-mill levy was made, and all except the constitutional half-mill levy was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. But nearly all taxpayers except large corporations had paid their taxes, and only those who had paid under protest were entitled to a refund of the sums they had paid, it was ruled.

## COURT INJUNCTIONS SOUGHT

Failure to comply with court orders and regulations of the fire department, which require the installation of automatic sprinkler devices, has caused the office of the corporation counsel to seek court injunctions against 13 Boston property owners.

## RENT INCREASING ERA NEAR ITS END

Industrial Conference Board Says Unceasing Building Restores Old Competition

With the approach of September those who have followed the year's efforts to relieve the housing shortage find it possible to assert with conviction that the accomplishment of the first half of the year 1922 in home building, and the contemplated work of the last half, will go far to restore conditions of competition in the rental field. The law of supply and demand, seemingly suspended and often tampered with in the emergency, is found again to be effective, and increases in rents are becoming a rarity.

According to the National Industrial Conference Board of New York the year 1922 will record a building boom unprecedented in the construction history of the United States. Contracts awarded for the year—some of which are under way and some of which are planned—are estimated to total \$3,000,000,000 in value. These are for residential buildings of all varieties, and the board estimates that the close of the year will see housing quarters supplied for 1,000,000 families.

### Increase May Be Sought

That this activity is bringing about an actual amelioration of the rent situation is seen in the continued steady falling off in the number of complaints brought before official agencies charged with considering and arbitrating cases of rent increases. The majority of the protests now being registered are against the action of landlords who seek to achieve a new high level before the inevitable drop comes.

Within the fall months and the return of many families from summer resorts it is anticipated that there will be many instances of attempts on the part of landlords to get high rents. Rent boards express the hope that tenants will not again allow themselves to be stampeded into paying exorbitant rentals. Competitive bidding among prospective tenants was found to be one of the chief causes of soaring rents when the stringency was greatest, and it is advised that "shopping around" should be the policy.

One phase of the remarkable building activity of the year has been in same construction. In suburban districts, particularly one and two-story buildings for retail store uses have been going up rapidly. It is felt by those in touch with the situation that the rapidity of their rise has been generally out of proportion to the demand and the need.

### Saturation Soon

In connection with this store building, it is found that no small percentage of the building has been for purposes of speculation. Buildings have been put up to rent at handsome prices which give the owner opportunity to realize so well for a short time on the investment that sale considerably under the cost of building will be no hardship. In both the fields of store rentals and office rentals it is expected that the saturation point will be more quickly reached, and the downward trend in rents will come sooner and be more defined.

Home ownership and building for one's self are counseled as the most effective way of aiding in the rapid solution of the present problem and in the construction of a defense against a repetition of the emergency. Final relief of the situation, it is recognized, must be gradual, and is wholly dependent upon the return of competition, whether brought about by building as a commercial enterprise or as private endeavor.

## Chicago Tenants Complain of Sustained High Rents

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—That rents in Chicago are not coming down as they should, is the tenor of complaints received at the office of the Committee on High Costs and High Rents of the City Council, according to information given out there.

Tenants are protesting and setting forth specific complaints to the committee and these are being investigated. Although the bulk of the appeals for relief to this organization usually come about Oct. 1, they are starting in earlier this year.

Many have been received in which tenants say landlords have notified them of increases after October, while the tenant believes he should have a reduction. The semi-annual periods for terminating leases, October and May, have disadvantages as well as advantages in the opinion of those in charge of the work for this committee. There are a large number of vacant apartments from which to choose in making a move, yet the high cost of moving when everybody is trying to change on the same day almost offsets this. Moving van concerns, they say, get a big premium for work done then.

The high cost of moving, therefore, it was said, tends to discourage seeking a change and often compels the tenant to accept the higher rental. Landlords have taken advantage of this. They know it costs from \$60 to \$100 to move in Chicago. They can add \$5 to the rent each month and many of the tenants will pay it rather than pay the moving expense, it was declared.

Several specific complaints were cited. One showed that a landlord had increased his rent on the ground that he had had an increase in taxes. Check-up on the tax records showed that the rental increase was 10 times the tax increase. Tenants in a building occupied jointly by stores and apartment residences were asked to take a monthly increase totaling \$611. A member of the city committee gave figures to show that the building had been purchased free of debt for \$13,000, and that a 99-year ground lease had been made for \$6000 yearly. Taxes and other yearly expenses, the expert

summed up to be \$3102. The cost of the property, ground lease for a year and other expenses he totaled to be \$22,602. The income asked for a year from the property the expert said is \$18,696. In two years the buildings would be entirely paid for at this rental rate. The income previous to this last raise had been \$11,354. The expert said that he hopes to prevent this big increase.

## EMPLOYEES CREDIT UNION POPULAR

Members Are Kept Clear of Money Lenders

Success of the Boston & Maine Railroad Employees Credit Union, established in 1915 for the purpose of keeping employees of the railroad from the hands of money lenders, who exact exorbitant rates, is indicated by its growth from an original membership of 16 to its present number of 600 members and, further, by the recent announcement that officials of the road have appropriated a considerable sum of money to insure expenses of operation and of furnishing new headquarters.

The organization is both a co-operative bank and a savings bank, and has been called also a "sympathetic bank," for it bases credit not upon security but upon the character of its members. Each member is a shareholder and interest on the shares, which sell for \$5, varies from year to year, the dividend for the year that closes in October, 1922, being 8 per cent. Up to Aug. 1 the organization had lent \$172,193 to members, and through savings accounts and on account of shares has received \$100,294.

The credit union is incorporated under the banking laws of Massachusetts. It is under the control and regularly examined by the bank commissioner of the Commonwealth and is subject also to a mild supervision of the Boston & Maine railroad.

Although its system of savings accounts and its division of profits among shareholders are augmentative of thrift, nevertheless its method of lending money for provident causes is the most worthy of commendation, according to Robert M. Spinnay, vice-president and treasurer of the credit union.

"The majority of our loans," said Mr. Spinnay, "are rarely more than \$200 and go to people who have no security to offer other than their character and that they are employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Those who are in debt and who are harassed by bills we take care of and set them on their feet. Those who wish to buy fuel for the winter, furniture and other necessities and who have not the money on hand, we advance credit to. We are doing much to promote the happiness of our members and we are making them better fitted to handle their work. Almost daily we are able to lend a helping hand to someone."

## BIG STEEL MERGER WILL BE EFFECTED

Federal Trade Board's Findings Not to Halt Negotiations

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Midvale-Republic-Inland steel merger will be effected as planned, despite the adverse finding of the Federal Trade Commission that it constituted an unfair method of competition in violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act, according to Thomas L. Chadbourne, counsel for the companies concerned in the proposed consolidation, who declared in commenting upon the formal complaint filed by the commission:

Inasmuch as the Attorney-General has reported favorably on the proposed merger and all of the eminent counsel whose opinion has been sought have approved the project as entirely legal, the three interested concerns have authorized me to announce that they intend to proceed with the necessary steps to make the project effective.

He declared to say, however, whether the original plans would be carried out without change, or whether modifications would be made in them. The commission allowed the companies 30 days in which to file an answer to its ruling and announced that a date for a hearing would be set later. Its report declared that in the opinion of the board, the merger would center control of 35 companies in one group, lessening competition and creating a monopoly.

Each of the three merging companies it was averred is an important factor in fixing the market prices of such products and commodities in all sections of the United States. The commission held that the products of each of the merging companies and their several subsidiaries were in direct competition in interstate commerce and also were in direct competition with the products of other corporations not affected by the merger, but engaged in similar lines of industry.

"GARCIA" EXPLOIT REWARDED  
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Nearly a quarter century after he carried President McKinley's "Message to Garcia," Maj. Andrew S. Rowan, retired, was honored for his exploit, which, it is said, had been told in every language. Major Rowan was decorated at the Presidio here yesterday with the Distinguished Service Cross as a token of his deed.

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## WOMEN TO LEARN BEST USE OF VOTE

Radcliffe School of Government and Politics One of Several Means of Instruction

Determined that women shall use intelligently the powers and privileges of the ballot and be well equipped for the obligations entailed by suffrage, in other words, that they "can preserve" good government and put corrupt politicians "in a pickle," the Boston League of Women Voters announces a campaign of strong work in keeping with its vigorous activities in making the Nineteenth Amendment an accomplished fact in the United States.

In co-operation with Radcliffe College, the league will conduct a School of Government and Politics, Oct. 18-20. Fifteen members of the Harvard-Radcliffe faculty are expected to speak, including the men at the head of the departments of government, economics, history and education. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Mrs. Walter B. Cannon and Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, all prominent in the suffrage movement, are the women members of the faculty. "Law Every Woman Should Know," is the subject of a course of 20 lectures to be offered by Boston University and the League on Wednesday mornings, beginning Oct. 25.

Preliminary to the Massachusetts state elections, there will be a non-partisan political meeting at the Copple-Plaza Hotel, the afternoon of Sept. 6, at which all state candidates will be invited to speak. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters, will be the guest of the league at a dinner at the Hotel Westminister, Sept. 20. This will be the first of a series of monthly membership meetings. Men especially are urged to attend this meeting.

On Oct. 26 Mme. Sofia R. De Veyra, a native of the Philippine Islands and wife of a delegate to the United States Government from the Philippines, will speak on Filipino women at a luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club. There also will be a talk on current events as related to the elections of Nov. 7. In December the league will have a night-long shop at a bazaar. The Atlantic City Board of Walks, to be given in Mechanics Building by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, in combination with other organizations. Also, the league has decided to support a woman candidate for the Boston city council provided there is a suitable candidate in the field. No endorsement will be made prior to Oct. 1, by which time it is hoped that any woman who expects to be a candidate will have announced it.

NORMAL SCHOOLS FILLED  
AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 1 (Special).—The normal schools of Maine are going to be filled to capacity this year. The Farmington Normal has registered 270 and has been turning away applicants. There will probably be 1200 students in the normal schools of the State which is the limit of their capacity.

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## MR. LLOYD GEORGE MIGHT RESIGN PREMIERSHIP TO WRITE HIS BOOK

Friends Believe That He Would Scarcely Find Time to Provide "Copy" While Holding Present Job

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, Aug. 10.—Most of the Prime Minister's political friends see in his decision to publish his war book next spring the expectation that he shortly will be in a position of "greater freedom and less responsibility," which will afford him the leisure for serious authorship. The book has been on the stocks for at least a couple of years. It was back in 1920 that at a luncheon, at No. 10 Downing Street, he broached the idea to a leading publisher, who jumped at it at once with a big price for the rights in the book. Mr. Lloyd George was just back from a holiday in Criccieth, and the first chapter of the book had been worked out during his stay in his Welsh home.

He was anxious to get on with it as quickly as possible, for he recognized that the farther the war receded into the past, the smaller would be the public interest in his literature. But the last two years have been perhaps the most strenuous of his career as Prime Minister, and his time has been so preoccupied with one pressing question after another, that he has been unable to make any progress with the book.

### Evident He Expects to Be Free

When, therefore, he suddenly arranges for its publication in the spring, and promises that the copy shall be ready early in the New Year, it is evident that he expects to be free from the burden and exigency of office some time during the autumn, for it is obvious that the preoccupations of the premiership are not likely to become lighter, or to afford more leisure while European and home affairs remain so critical. If, therefore, he is to have his book ready in time, he must gain a respite from the duties which are at present absorbing all his energies.

It may well be that the writing of the book will be the pretext for a resignation which he has long felt to be inevitable, although he still believes the Coalition to be the best instrument for securing the stability and safety of the country in these perilous times. Since the Campbell-Bannerman government came in, in 1905, after the great Liberal floodtide, he has been continuously in office, and for the last six years has had as Prime Minister to bear a heavy burden that only a very strong pair of shoulders could carry.

### Treat Pact as Scrap of Paper

Possibly he would have carried on to the end of the chapter had not a

section of Conservatives persisted in disruptionist tactics. Up and down the country they are treating the pact of 1918 as a scrap of paper for which they have no further use. Where the sitting member is a Coalition Liberal he has often been given to understand that he can no longer depend upon their support, and that if he does not retire of his own volition, he will have to reckon with a Conservative opponent. The Coalition Liberals, who even now number only 129, are Mr. Lloyd George's personal following, and the aim of these tactics, which do not necessarily represent the true Conservative attitude, is to reduce that following to impotence and to face the Prime Minister with the dilemma—either to embrace Conservatism or to take notice to quit.

Now if there is one thing on which those who know Mr. Lloyd George at all intimately are well assured, it is that he remains faithful to Liberal ideals in their truest and widest significance. He is the same Mr. Lloyd George who flouted the dukes and carried through the budget of 1909. True, he has worked amicably with Conservative ministers for half a dozen years, but without any sacrifice of fundamentals; indeed, there has been no period of British history in which so much sound Liberal legislation has been passed. But if the Conservatives think that they have got him in leash in any sense, they are mistaken.

### Book Should Change This

The publication of his war book will put him in a comfortable position financially. It is one of the anomalies of English politics that while the Lord Chancellor, however short the time he occupies the Woolsack, has a retiring pension of £5000 a year, there is no provision whatever for prime ministers, who almost invariably leave office poorer than when they entered it.

Mr. Lloyd George has always been a poor man, for, despite the charges and innuendoes of his enemies, he has never used his position, either as a Member of Parliament or as a Minister, for purposes of personal profit. There are a number of ways of doing so which are reckoned to be legitimate, but Mr. Lloyd George has always eschewed them. Certain it is that apart from his official salary of £5000 (reduced by taxation to about £3500), he has only a few hundreds a year, and would have a bleak outlook as a former Minister were it not for the annuity of £2000 which Mr. Carnegie left him.

## SHARP ATTACK MADE IN CORTES UPON SPAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY

Tendency to Drift Without Definite Program Likely to Isolate Spain Still Further, Senor Barcia Declares

MADRID, Aug. 8.—(Special Correspondence)—Almost at the end of the summer sittings of the Cortes there was one of those debates which are cut down and not commented upon in the newspapers, with the result that nothing about them percolates into the outside world. This, however, happens only occasionally, when the subject is an anxious one—the foreign policy of the country. Such debates might not have been permitted a few years ago, but the Government, with mild protestings and delicate hints, has now to let them go. The reason is that largely as a result of the World War, Spain feels isolated, and it has been said of her by one of her own most eminent people that she is without a real friend in the world, but has a number of quasi-friends who have special reasons of their own for being so.

Nobody, Spain complains, loves her for herself. Yet it is her own yearning desire to be the friend of everybody, of all the nations without exception, and her present trouble is that she does not know where and how to make advances.

### Professes One Guiding Motive

Spain has professed one guiding motive for years, and that is friendship with France and England. This has been declared vehemently by the Count de Romanones, both in and out of office, less vehemently by the conservative sections. Friendship with both up to a point is necessary and obviously existent, but recent developments have raised serious doubts as to this idea, and are causing an undercurrent of uneasiness in Spain. The question is asked: What if England and France disagree? Where, then, is the policy of Spain?

This is a very real problem, and, if it is looking ahead for trouble, the persons and politicians who consider foreign affairs here, have had this bogey set up before them frequently in the last few years, and they are obliged to give serious consideration to it now. It seems to them that the very existence of Spain might depend upon the way she dealt with it.

These were the ideas chiefly at the bottom of the interpellation made in the Chamber by Senor Barcia, which was disposed of as lightly as possible, but nevertheless produced plain-speaking and much thinking. Senor Barcia worked up his theme from the text that history had demonstrated that those countries that had no definite international aspirations wasted away and fell to pieces through internal decomposition.

### Spain Had Done Nothing

There came the war and the political currents it initiated and the positions adopted by all countries to insure a firm position in view of the inevitable consequences of the struggle. Spain had up to now done nothing in any sense. She had joined the League of Nations, which had seemed to indicate the necessity of the United States doing likewise. The representatives of some of the South American Republics had opportunely submitted a proposition soliciting this co-operation, and Spain had then ab-

stained from voting, thus missing a magnificent opportunity for having influenced North America to come into the League.

Next Senor Barcia asked if Spain was in Morocco for her own purposes or as a mandatory and with the object of serving certain interests of others. France, he said, was constantly hostile to Spain in the matter of the latter's action in Morocco, and French policy was developing in a way contrary to Spanish interests. There, France's attitude towards Islam and her generally absorbent policy had to be considered, and the problem of Tangier and the Mediterranean affected international policy in its entirety.

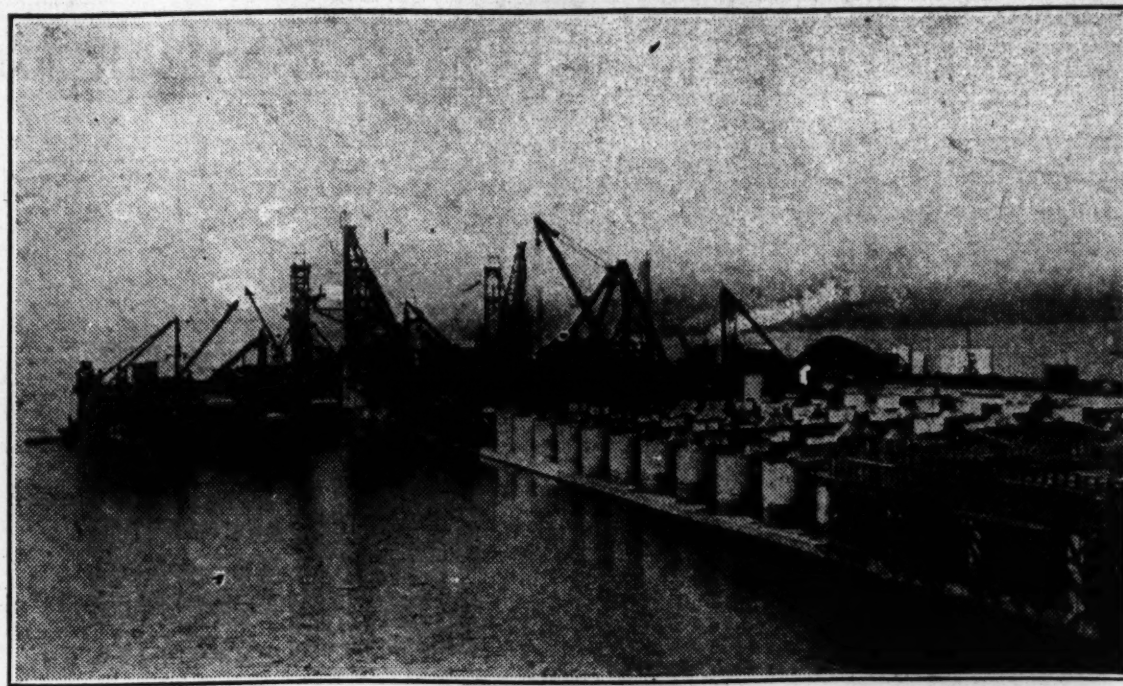
## TEXTILE SCHOOL IN CHINA SOUGHT

British Machinery Manufacturers Are Backers of Project

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, Aug. 11.—The establishment of a British textile school in China is not to be allowed to remain an idea only. Writing to Sir Walter de Frece, John Palmer, of John Palmer & Co. of Frederick's Place, E. C., states that he is proceeding shortly to China and hopes to make all necessary arrangements for organization of such a school. The three pillars on which the proposed school are to rest are:

1. Supply of machinery free of charge under suitable conditions by the manufacturers.
  2. The payment by the merchants of teachers and experts such as themselves.
  3. The provision of land and buildings by the Chinese mill-owners.
- It is not intended that the school shall be run for a profit, except in so far as it is hoped that the tuition of Chinese students by English teachers on machinery and plant coming from England, ultimately will result in preference being given to such machinery, plant and methods, when the students become managers. Again, it is hoped that benefits will accrue even before that date, on the ground that a manager will even in the near future prefer to order machinery of a type and make with which his operatives are familiar. Mr. Palmer adds:

I may mention that Calder Marshall reports to us in Shanghai and the idea of erecting this school originated with him. It has been taken up on amore by my firm, and with the assistance of Messrs. Dobson and Barlow & Bolton, we have received some considerable support from suppliers of machinery in this country. We believe that the merchants and others having financial interests are willing to play their part, and it is unnecessary to say that we as a firm are willing to participate. The difficulty at the moment is, from advice received, that the Chinese mill-owners, because of political troubles and financial stringency, are not prepared to supply the land and buildings at their own expense. We consider the matter to be of national importance.



The Vancouver Pier, Which Is Being Constructed of a Solid Sand and Gravel Embankment Filling With Reinforced Concrete Cylinders Along the Side and Outer End

## New Pier in Vancouver Harbor to Be Completed by Spring, 1923

More Than Two-Thirds of Work on \$5,025,000 Structure Is Already Finished

THE spring of 1923 will see the completion of Ballantyne Pier, Vancouver Harbor, according to an announcement just made by the Vancouver Harbor Commissioners. Construction was begun in September, 1920, and has been proceeding, without any delays, until two-thirds of the work is already finished.

The new pier is situated at the south shore of the central part of the harbor, and will, when completed, be 1200 feet long by 341 feet wide, with a shore quay 936 feet long and 350 feet wide. Its construction is a solid sand and gravel embankment filling, with re-enforced concrete cylinders along the side and outer end where the basins are to be. Transit sheds, three of which are 500 feet long, and four 400 feet long, are all of re-enforced concrete, two stories in height and 110 feet in width.

Recently, the Dominion Government at Ottawa voted 25,000 for alterations which will strengthen the sheds sufficiently to carry grain conveyors. This sum brings the cost of the Ballantyne Pier up to \$5,025,000. There will be two car tracks on each side between the edge of the pier and the front of the sheds, and three tracks and a roadway in the center of the pier between the sheds. The most modern equipment will be installed for handling of cargo.

### Divided Into Two Contracts

The work of constructing this pier was divided into two contracts. The first, comprising the dredging of the two basins and the filling, which forms the heart of the pier and the shore quay, was started in September, 1920, and was completed in November, 1921; the second, comprising the sinking of the cylinders and all superstructure work, was officially commenced in March, 1921, and is now well under way. Practically all of the concrete work below water is in pre-cast units, and the making of these was the first part of the work put in hand. A section of the Fell Fill on the north side of the harbor was obtained and used as a yard. Here all the pre-cast work is stored until, having been given the necessary time for curing and hardening, it is ready for use. The units are then shipped across the harbor on scows. The manufacture of the pre-cast units was begun on May 18, 1921, and is now more than 65 per cent completed.

The driving of the falsework for the pier and the construction of the special plant necessary for the sinking and handling of the cylinders was then begun, and the first cylinder set on July 13, 1921, since which date the sinking has been going on continuously day and night, in three eight-hour shifts, with the exception of Sundays, and is now more than half completed. The actual sinking is carried out by dredging the material from the inside of the cylinder with crane-peel buckets, the cylinder sinking under its own weight as the material is removed from inside. In the case, however, of the deeper cylinders, it has been found necessary to add weight in the form of cast-iron rings in order to overcome the additional skin friction. In some cases, 240 tons are used. When the cylinder reaches rock, or other material suitable for founding, the bottom is cleaned up by means of divers, and a concrete seal is put in by under-water concrete buckets. The depth of the foundation varies, increasing toward the outer end of the pier and reaching a maximum of about 110 feet below extreme high water.

### Deck of the Pier

The deck of the pier is carried on the cylinders and upon precast trusses which bridge from cylinder to cylinder. These trusses rest upon the cylinders at a level four feet above low water; after they are set, another section of cylinder is placed in position, bringing the top up to the same level as the top of the trusses. The trusses weigh about 25 tons each and are set by a 35-ton derrick. All this work is pre-cast and does not go into the water for, at the very least, one month after casting, and in most cases, much longer. The deck of the pier, which consists of re-enforced concrete slab and a system of beams and girders carried by the cylinders and trusses, is poured in place, the form work being carried by the same falsework used in the process of sinking.

The trusses and beams have now been placed for a distance of more than 300 feet on one side of the pier, and the form work for the deck is going ahead rapidly. About 35 cylinders are being sunk and sealed each month. In all, there are 43 cylinders, of which more than half are already

sunk, the work of filling, truss-setting and so on, following close upon the sealing of the cylinders.

### Great Historical Interest

Vancouver Harbor possesses great historical interest. It got its name from Capt. George Vancouver, Royal Navy, by whom it was discovered in 1792. The earliest recorded commercial use of the harbor was in connection with the lumber industry. In 1855 the first mill was established on the north shore of Burrard Inlet, now the busy central section of the harbor.

One of the most important historic events in the development of the port was the completion of the transcontinental railway of the Canadian Pacific Company. The first transcontinental train from Montreal reached Vancouver on Queen Victoria's birthday, May 24, in 1887. Passengers now come to Vancouver on these trains, and there take passage for China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Alaska, Seattle and San Francisco.

The harbor is open to navigation all the year around. Its total area is 48.78 miles, and it has a shore line of 98 miles. The outer part is sheltered by Vancouver Island, while east of the First Narrows, where there is a channel about 1400 feet wide with a depth of from 35 to 70 feet at low tide, it is land-locked and undisturbed by wind.

### Increase in Tonnage

Authoritative figures show that there has been an increase in the tonnage of coastwise vessels entering and clearing, of 396 per cent, an increase in tonnage of foreign vessels of 337 per cent, since 1899; and an increase in the value of the total imports and exports of 611, for the same period. Hence it can be readily seen that Ballantyne Pier will be ready for occupation not one day ahead of the need for it.

Coincident with this construction on the new pier, another projected improvement is a harbor terminal railway, the need for which has been greatly emphasized by the congestion resulting from the movement of grain through the port. The construction of the first unit of this system, on the shore of the harbor, has been authorized by an order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and its effect, when constructed, will be to facilitate the movement of cars to and from the Government wharf, the grain elevator and the new Ballantyne Pier.

Other improvements under consideration include a lumber wharf, for the purpose of stimulating export trade and coal bunkering facilities.

## CANADIAN PRAISES BRITISH CHEMISTRY

MONTREAL, Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Prof. R. F. Rutman, head of the department of chemistry at McGill University, has returned from Great Britain, where he presided over the annual meeting at Glasgow of the Society of Industrial Chemistry, of which he was president for 1921-22. Dr. Rutman in an interview said:

The Canadian and American chemist in Great Britain is first struck with the great gap between the professor of chemistry and the chemical industries. There is not the co-operation between the academic chemist and the industrial chemist that one sees in Canada and the United States.

Great Britain will eventually hold her own with Germany in the chemical industry. It is in fine chemicals such as dyes and medicines that Germany is still the leader. Britain, however, will also invade this field just as soon as conditions are ripe for the advance.

Dr. Rutman quoted Sir Donald MacAlister, principal and vice-chancellor of Glasgow University and chairman of the Universities Bureau of the British Empire, that "McGill is one of the three greatest and soundest universities of the American Continent."

## WIRELESS STATION SERVICE PROPOSED

Marconi Offer Apparently Best Yet Made for South Africa, Is General Smuts' View

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, July 23 (Special Correspondence)—General Smuts, in an important statement on the question of a long distance wireless telegraph service for South Africa, after reviewing the history of this matter, explained the three systems proposed and showed the advantage of the third system—the Marconi Company's proposal, as against a state-owned system.

General Smuts said that the plan of the Marconi Company was to form a South African Company with a capital of £500,000, of which about £400,000 would be devoted to the building in South Africa of a great central wireless station of the vacuum tube type. This station would be like that being built in Australia, and powerful enough to speak to every continent. The company undertook to erect a station of the most efficient type, and to keep it up-to-date, and always to put in it the latest patents of the Marconi or associated companies. Of the capital, the Marconi Company was prepared to supply £400,000; the other £100,000 they would offer to the public for subscription.

### Quorum Should Reside There

They undertook that a quorum of the directors should reside in South Africa and that one director or representative should be nominated by the Government, who would sit on the board and who would be able to inform the Government of what went on.

The company did not ask for a monopoly. They asked that they should have a license for 10 years. After 10 years, the Government would have the right to take over the station at an assessed value. If the Government did not take it over, then the license of the Marconi company would continue for another 10 years. Every 10 years, the Government would have the right to expropriate the company at a valuation.

The company undertook to employ South Africans as far as possible, and ultimately the whole of the personnel would be South African. They guaranteed that they would call for tenders in South Africa for whatever material they required, and they also guaranteed to speak favorably by 10 per cent than the Australian station.

### Plan Was Laid on Table

General Smuts said that the Government had thought it advisable to lay the Marconi proposal on the table, and that he had thought it advisable to make this statement because they might have to take action before Parliament met again.

He did not wish to do anything against public policy, but there may be reasons that the situation might develop in such a way that they would be forced to take action.

The Government had not decided between either of the three systems. But it had weighed the pros and cons as affecting those various systems and the Government might be forced to take action and enter into an agreement.

At present, he declared, the arguments seemed strongly in favor of the Marconi proposal and although it could not be accepted in the same way as Australia had done, yet the proposal was very close in its nature to the proposal accepted by Australia.

**SHANTUNG COMMISSION MEETS**  
PEKING, July 27 (Special Correspondence)—The Sino-Japanese Commission for the return of the properties in Shantung held by the Japanese is sitting at the Foreign Office here. The Japanese commissioners have laid before the commissioners two tables relative to the actual expenditure on locomotives and cars added during the Japanese lease of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway ending March 1922. They are as follows: Table 1, 49 locomotives, yen 5,130,000; Table 2, 464 cars, yen 5,630,000.

## MORE OPEN SPACES BIG NEED IN LONDON

Great Increase in Athletics Brings City Face to Face With Problem of Much Gravity

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, Aug. 18.—One of the most pressing needs which is being felt in London today is that which arises from a lack of open spaces. This is due partly to the immense increase in the indulgence in outdoor games which forms one of the outstanding features of modern life; and partly to the absence of foresight on the part of London's rulers in the past.

The extent of the increase in the playing of games can be gauged from statistics referring to the number of games played in the parks and open spaces under control of the London County Council. Comparing the year 1906 with 1920, the number of games of lawn tennis has increased (in round figures) from 61,000 to 171,000; bowls from 14,000 to 72,000; and hockey from 1600 to 3000. The figures for cricket and football are not quoted as comparisons in those two games are vitiated by the effects of the war upon both clubs and grounds. But it is evident from the above statistics that a quiet revolution has taken place in the habits of the people.

### Not Enough Courts Now

Less than a generation ago it was not necessary for tennis players to register for courts, no charge was made, and it was possible for the same partners to play for the whole afternoon or evening. Now, with more courts available, with a charge for playing, with a limitation of play to one hour, there are always queues of waiting players.

The causes of this increasing devotion to games are several. One of the chief is the longer evenings due to "summer time" and shorter hours of work.

Another cause is the increase in facilities; but this cause has ceased to operate for the demand has grown more rapidly than the supply during the past few years. In fact the great and rapid growth in players is one of the most pressing problems of the London County Council Parks Committee.

According to a recent return, the committee is able to provide a playing field for only one out of every seven cricket or football teams that apply. Six out of every seven boys and young men, anxious to play at these games, are unable to do so.

### Gravity of Problem Evident

The gravity of the problem cannot be over-estimated. The intense urbanization of modern life is a condition unprecedented in history. The proper solution of the problem, however, is almost impossible under present conditions.

Since the one great essential is land, it is obvious that unless land can be acquired under reasonable terms, no headway will be made. Much good work has been done in the past in this direction by playing fields' societies, especially in London and Manchester. They have acquired land by public subscription for letting out to clubs and have pressed upon local authorities the adoption of a similar policy.

But voluntary effort is failing to meet the situation, and a proposal now has been put forward that local authorities should be endowed with compulsory powers for the acquisition of open spaces.

**ROOSEVELT STATUE SHIPPED**  
BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 31 (Special)—A bronze equestrian statue of Theodore Roosevelt will be shipped today from this city to Portland, Ore., on the United American Lines steamship Floridian. This statue, of which A. P. Proctor is the sculptor, will be erected in South Park, Portland.

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## EGYPTIAN FARMERS NEED MORE NITRATE

Chemist Proposes Water Power Be Used to Manufacture Fertilizer at Home

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 7 (Special Correspondence)—To Mr. Frank Hughes, chief chemist to the Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt is indebted for a very practical reminder of the need of utilizing the country's resources in order to develop its scope of productivity. Rich though the Valley of the Nile undoubtedly is, the intensive cultivation generally practiced necessitates the employment of large quantities of fertilizer, especially for the maize and wheat crops.

### Imports Before War

Egypt was importing, before the war, nitrates, generally nitrate of soda, or sulphate of ammonia, to the value of £600,000 annually. As the war clearly demonstrated, however, Egypt cannot feed itself unless the productivity of its cereal lands is increased. So readily does Egypt's soil with its ideal climate, liberal water supply, and potentially great fertility respond to good treatment that it would not be at all difficult to assure the country's independence as regards food supplies, provided this question of fertilizer is frankly faced. That imported before the war was insufficient, but today for economic reasons very much less is being bought.

### Egypt's Opportunity

Mr. Hughes seizes the opportunity of impressing on the agriculturists the merits of nitrate of lime and on the country, generally the fact that large quantities could be cheaply manufactured in Egypt by the hitherto undeveloped power available at the Assouan Dam. The subject of this power is not, of course, a new one. For many years it has been under consideration, but, possibly because Assouan is 600 miles away from Cairo in a comparatively thinly populated district and for six months of the year one of the hottest places in Africa or possibly again because of the varying heads of water and discharges during the year, no hydroelectric works have, up to the present, been commenced.

Mr. Hughes estimates that one could rely on obtaining 250,000 horsepower during six months in the year and that this power could produce about 75,000 tons of nitrate of lime, or sufficient to fertilize 750,000 acres out of the 1,000,000 that are usually devoted to wheat.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Old Time Comic Operas  
Appeal to Californians

Oakland, Cal., Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence)—For some months, more than a year, in fact, there has been growing among theater managers, producers and others closely interested in dramatic and musical affairs up and down the Pacific coast, the feeling that audiences are demanding more than jazz music and banal comedy for their money when they go to see a musical show today, and that the old-time productions, with good music, tuneful singing and clean fun, would attract people in the same manner that they did 15 or 20 years ago, when comic opera was in the hey-day of its popularity.

Here in Oakland, third city in size in California, this idea has been put to the test in what was planned to be a 12-week season of revivals of comic operas, including "Wang," "The Mikado," "The Serenade," "The Idol's Eye," "The Chimes of Normandy," "The Geisha," and a number of others. Ferris Hartman, who, for 25 years, starred in these light productions in California cities, and Paul Steindorff, for years choragus of the University of California, and otherwise closely identified with the musical life of northern California, combined forces, and the season was opened, May 29, with "The Idol's Eye," and a different one of the old-time comic operas has been presented every week since.

## Crowded Houses

The result was crowded houses, such a demand for repetitions of favorites that the season has been extended from 12 to 15 weeks, with prospects of running still further, and Oakland's commercial, civic, business, social and even governmental organizations have taken up a plan whereby an 18 to 20-week season of these revived comic operas will be presented every year, under the auspices of the city, in the municipal theater larger than the one now available in the Municipal Auditorium, where the productions are being given.

The very first week showed that these revived comic operas, instead of appealing alone to those who had once heard them in the long ago, or attracting only those of the generation, were new to the present generation, and were attracting hundreds of boys and girls to whom "Robin Hood," "The Shogun," "The Toy-Maker," "The Wizard of the Nile," and other similar titles were merely the names of things they had never seen. This attraction for the younger generation has continued through all the productions, until, in the middle of August, when "The Serenade," one of the least known of the list—was the week's bill, more than half the audience each night consisted of boys and girls, attracted from their parties, jazz dances and automobile rides to hear the music of the older composers, and the clean fun of Hartman and his comedians.

## The People's Opera

The season of comic opera revivals is essentially the people's opera, since it is offered at a price of \$1 as the highest charge for any seat in the house, books for 12 performances being sold at \$10. In fact, the season was financed, so far as actual weekly payrolls and other costs go, before the curtain went up on the first night's production. While Mr. Hartman was organizing the company of 40 for the productions, and Mr. Steindorff getting together his orchestra of 17 to furnish the music, Louis B. Jacobs, business manager of the project, obtained the assistance of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Lions Club, and various other organizations, in the sending out of invitations to hundreds of residents of the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay. The response was large and immediate, and the costs of production, placed at approximately \$5000 a week for the pay roll alone, were guaranteed some time before the season opened. Beyond this, the attendance of non-subscribers has been large, and the company—strange as it may seem to those who have directed similar productions—is now making money.

When it was announced, at the end of the tenth week of the comic opera season, that at least six weeks more would be added to the original 12, a committee from the Chamber of Commerce, the Builders Exchange, the Merchants Exchange and the Real Estate Board, accompanied by other committees from women's clubs and other civic and social organizations, called on the city government of Oakland, and obtained from the Commissioner A. E. Carter a promise that the city would give every assistance in its power to make this season an annual event of 18 to 20 weeks. Then the committee named adopted resolutions and named a sub-committee to find a way to perpetuate the organization and furnish a theater for its exclusive use. This committee has progressed far enough in its work to announce that the comic opera season will be made an annual event, but that the presentations may have to be made in the Municipal Auditorium for at least one more season, until a theater can be financed.

## Old-Time Show Comes Back

This means that the old-time musical show has come back into the hearts of the more than 500,000 people who live on the mainland shore of San Francisco Bay. It is interesting to note, in addition, that the man who brought back comic opera is himself more than 60 years of age, and has been virtually in retirement for a number of years. Today, however, this Ferris Hartman, who is playing the leading roles in the comic operas, apparently with as great success, certainly with the same old ability, that was his 15 to 20 years ago. Paul Steindorff, the musical director, contributed not a little to the success of the revival when he announced, in getting together the chorus, that "the girls have to be able to sing as well as dance." He adhered to that rule rigidly, and the result is a chorus the like of which has not been seen

in a musical show since the days of Jessie Bartlett Davis.

For the prima donna, Mr. Hartman obtained Lillian Glaser, from the DeWolf Hopper company in New York. Others in principal roles in this unusual stock operatic company are Nona Campbell, mezzo-soprano; Hazel Van Hiltren, Edna Malone, Alice Tyrell, Robert Carlson, Butli Bernardi, Rafael Bruneto, James O'Meara, A. G. Coots, Lesley Stafford, René Laurie, and Hazel Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tyler of San Francisco designed and painted the scenery. The operas to be presented in the six weeks to come are "Rip Van Winkle," "Fra Diavolo," "The Campus," "The Chocolate Soldier," "Mlle. Modiste," and either "Erminie" or "The Ginger-Bread Man." Selections from a list of 25 possible productions are being made by the audiences, but the vote is running so heavily toward these six that undoubtedly they will be the ones to be presented.

Mr. Bernard Reforms  
Wagnerian "Realism"

LONDON, Aug. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Miss Doris Woodall has special qualifications for her new position as artistic advisor to the Carl Rosa Opera Company. She is a singer who can act. The average English singer put into a costume and placed on the stage not only feels acutely uncomfortable but looks it. He has, so to speak, a consciousness of being "de trop" and very often this is the only emotion he succeeds in "getting across" to his audience, which must not be blamed for feeling "de trop" too. What has been called the semaphoric school of acting is still far from unfashionable, first a gesture with the right arm, then one with the left, and both arms going up with every top-note.

Another weakness of the English opera is its stage décor. The costumes, scenery and lighting too often belong to that period of Victorian art which is so perfectly expressed by a theatrical landlady's drawing-room. Sir Thomas Beecham made a brave effort to break this tradition, and Mr. Oliver Bernard has rescued from it "Tristan," "The Magic Flute" and "Butterfly" for the British National Opera Company. Sir Thomas' old organization, Wagner's taste for "realism" in these matters was deplorable, artistically, and one is delighted to hear that Mr. Bernard is busy on new designs for the "Ring." As he says: "Nobody yet was ever fooled by Wagner's forests and rocks and dragons and flying Valkyrie horses, and when the dear good man throws a rainbow-bridge over the chasm in 'The Rhinegold,' and directs a whole royal family to pass over it to Wotan, you can only wriggle with your painfully suppressed laughter, and wonder what is going to happen to twelve-stone Fricka and fourteen-stone Wotan." The baggage-master will approve of the new "Ring" scenery, for instead of the usual nine or ten railway trucks it can be carried on three.

## Books and Bookmen

PROF. GEORG BRANDES' work on Goethe, which has now appeared in a German translation, has met with the same highly complimentary reception in Germany as it received in Denmark. Prof. Georg Witkowski emphasizes the vividness of the portrait which Brandes has drawn, which provides for the reader a rare pleasure, as a contrast to the various realistic and classic representations of Goethe. There seems to be a revival of interest in Goethe at present. Thus the Goethe-Gesellschaft, which before the war comprised 1200 members, now boasts a membership of 6000. After the election of the much discussed Berlin professor, Gustav Roethe, as president of the society, his opponents renamed it the "Roethe" society.

The story for the story's sake makes "The Breaking Point," by Mary E. Rinehart, published by Doran of New York, what it is, supplying thrills and shocks—if the reader is easily perturbed. When mystery and tragedy go stalking by on the printed page, he can do no less than respond to their presence, and, taught by essayists to be a gentle reader, hope at the same time that they will be shut up forever between book covers.

An overwrought declamatory style, certain tricks of which are repeated to tiresomeness, makes the first impression produced by "Sea Wrack," by Vere Hutchinson (New York, The Century Company), one of vexation rather than attraction. Most of the characters talk in a jerky, exaggerated style, which might credibly be the manner of one individual, but not of a whole group. Then there is a pose of sophistication which may be a fault of the beginner in the craft of the novelist, to be overcome with mature experience.

The book is not without a certain badly-handled strength, the tragic incidents are sometimes deftly placed, and there are bits of description of the wild north coast of England. Also, the element of surprise, the sudden turn conceded to be art, whether in story or sonnet, is most successfully achieved in the revelation which Cathy, the shallow wife of a deep-hearted man, makes to her husband—a revelation as unguessed by the reader as it is terrible.

Carl Sandburg's fourth volume of poems, "Slabs From the Sunburnt West," has just been issued by Harcourt, Brace & Co. Sandburg himself, was in New York recently, where he amused many groups by his quaint banjo playing and singing of such old songs as "The Boll Weevil." Herve Allen, the young Southern poet after whose excellent poem "The Blind Man" Prize was named, has just had a book privately published in a limited edition by James Drake, the book-seller.



Photo by Mendeville

LILLIAN GLASER

PAUL STEINDORFF

## The Motion Pictures

Los Angeles, Aug. 22

Special Correspondence

BUSINESS is booming these days in the Hollywood motion picture colony, as all the producers, who have capital enough to do so, are hustling pictures through the making process in the different studios, trying to invent "world beating" titles for them and get them to New York in time for the autumn releasing market, to which the producers are looking forward with considerable expectation. Included in this big array of new productions are a few exceptional offerings, a large number of average ones, and a few of the mediocre.

New picture-producing companies have been going into action rather rapidly of late, but at this writing few of them show promise of doing anything distinctive. The majority are grinding out cheaply made pictures that will probably never return the investment they carry to the stockholders. But these cheap little offerings will not be responsible for all the bad pictures that will be shown this autumn and winter, as some of the big organizations will have a lot to answer for when some of their pictures are released.

Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford are two of the busiest people in Hollywood. The former is supervising the cutting and editing of his big production, "Robin Hood," while Miss Pickford is doing the same thing on her latest picture, "Tess of the Storm Country." It is the second time she has made this production. These two pictures will probably be released in October.

It is probable that Miss Pickford's next picture will be a film version of "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall." Miss Pickford has already purchased the rights of the novel. It is said that Madge Kennedy was to have made this in New York, but that her company decided to accept Miss Pickford's offer for the book. If Miss Pickford decides to make this story next, it will not be started for many months, as the preparations for filming it will take considerable time.

There is still some doubt as to Mr. Fairbanks' next picture. He has been considering quite a number of them, but will probably decide on making a screen adaptation of Booth Tarkington's story, "Monsieur Beaucaire." Only recently Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks were talking of co-starring in "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," but these plans have been dropped.

Malcolm Stuart Boylan, director of publicity at Universal City, has started a crusade of his own against exaggerating details about film plays and players, which has created much interest not only in his own, but in other studios as well. One of Mr. Boylan's characteristic orders posted at Universal City reads as follows:

"Universal City will not be called 'The World's Film Capital.' The title belongs more properly to Los Angeles. 'No picture will be described as the greatest ever made. If it is, the public will discover the fact.' 'Old jokes worn to the fabric will not be retreaded and sent out as Lost Chords. People are tired of them.' 'No gateman will fail to recognize any star, regardless of his or her costume. The incognito wheeze is too old for work.'

Hampton Del Ruth, who formerly made pictures for Fox, is supervising the production of a series of five-reel comedy dramas at the Long Beach studios. The first of these, called "The Marriage Chance," with a cast including Irene Rich, Alta Allen, Milton Sills, Tully Marshall and Henry

E. Walthall, will be ready for release in October.

Universal is planning to make a screen version of Hugo's "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with an all-star cast headed by Lon Chaney. Perley Poore Sheehan, the novelist, is doing the adapting. Another interesting announcement from Universal City is to the effect that the next serial to be made there will be an adaptation of Frederick Scham's novel "The Social Buccaneer," with Harry Myers playing the leading rôle.

Reports from the island of Tahiti, where R. A. Walsh's Goldwyn company is on location, are that some effective battle scenes are being filmed with hundreds of natives representing rival forces whose conflict furnishes the climax of "Passions of the Sea," the screen adaptation of Carey Wilson's "Captain Blackbird." House Peters, Pauline Stark, and Antonio Moreno are playing the principal rôles. The company will return to Los Angeles in September.

Three of Hollywood's actors have deserted motion pictures temporarily to fulfill vaudeville engagements. They are Henry B. Walthall, Hobart Bosworth and Theodore Roberts.

Stephen French Whitman's novel "Sacrifice" has been adapted to the screen by Will M. Ritchey and will serve as a vehicle for Mary Miles Minter's next Paramount picture to be started Sept. 4, under the direction of Charles Maigne. Miss Minter recently completed "The Cowboy and the Lady," in which she was featured with Tom Moore.

Frederick O'Brien, author of "White Shadows in the South Seas," was a recent visitor to the Famous Players-Lasky studio, where he was particularly interested in the filming of "Ebb Tide," which is being directed by George Melford with cast which includes Lila Lee, James Kirkwood, Raymond Hutton, George Fawcett, Noah Beery and Jacqueline Logan.

Scenes at an East Indian durbars, on an island in the South Seas, in homes of wealth in London and New York, and many aboard ship afford the background for Thomas Melghan's new picture "The Man Who Saw Tomorrow," now being directed by Alfred Green. This is an original story by Perley Poore Sheehan and Frank Condon, adapted by the latter and Will M. Ritchey, in which the hero is enabled to see his future under two separate series of circumstances.

Universal has completed the remaking of Peter B. Kyne's story, "The Long Chance." This dramatic story of the old west was quite popular in fiction and some years ago was filmed by Universal. Recently Universal decided to take advantage of the better methods of screen production in vogue today and make another film version of the same story. Jack Conway directed this and the cast included Henry B. Walthall, Ralph Graves, Marjorie Daw, William Bertram, Grace Marvin, Boyd Irwin, Leoard Clapham, and Jack Curtis.

J. A. B.

FERRIS HARTMAN  
Hartbrook photoAnniversary Exhibit of  
West Coast Arts

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The West Coast Arts, Inc., is holding its anniversary exhibition in the Old Lynn Theater at Laguna Beach, where it was organized by Ella Hotelling Tanburg, two years ago.

The purpose of the club, whose members are all women, is to encourage the work of women painters and sculptors and, by co-operation, to raise the general standard of their work. They have adopted a no-jury system of selection for their annual exhibitions, but the greatest care is exercised in the admission of new members, so that it is safe to allow them entire freedom, limiting them only in the matter of quantity.

The club, since its organization, has grown well beyond the boundaries of Laguna Beach, and now has branches in Los Angeles, Pasadena, Carmel, Chicago, and Arizona, where the various vice-presidents have power to admit new members at their discretion, subject to the laws of the club.

The present show of 48 oils, water colors, etchings, and miniatures represents the work of 28 artists. So much of it is good that one can only forecast a successful future.

From local artists are representative canvases by Donna Shuster, Annie L. Pogson, Lillian Preat Ferguson, Dell Meadows, Ella Tanberg and Geraldine Duncan. Margaret Bush-Brown of Washington, D. C., and Ella Shepherd Bush both show very beautiful miniatures, and Beulah May has some good plaster casts.

Evelyna Nunn, of Tokyo, Japan, has sent two jewel-like pictures, an unusual view of Mt. Fuji and a "Japanese harbor," a stretch of bright blue water dotted with interesting square-sailed boats. Two other canvases with a foreign setting are "A Path in the Apennines" and "Old Spanish House," by Elinor Mason Armstrong, B. W. S. There are three very good pictures of Kansas scenes by Helen Hodge of Topeka. From the other coast Henrietta Dunn Mears of Boston has sent a glimpse of Provincetown from the Dunes, while from Chicago are pictures by Magda Heuermann (miniatures), Beatrice Levy, Marie MacPherson, Josephine Reichmann and Laura Van Appledam. Jessie Benton Evans represents Arizona with "A Fitful Day" and "Arroyo Evening." Other artists exhibiting are Louise Everett, Mary C. Everett, Hannah Tempest Jenkins, Marie Kendall, Neil Brooker, Mayhew, Minnie Harnes Neebe, Mary Austin Oliver and Adelle Phelps.

## Equity Players

## Begin Rehearsals

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Aug. 31—A play in which no one is to be starred but with Miss Jane Cowl in the cast, will open the series of five productions which the Equity Players, Inc., are to present here this year. The company is being assembled and rehearsals begin this week.

The first play is "Malvaloca," a modern Spanish drama never before presented in this country. Its authors are Serafin and Joaquin Alvarez Quintero. It will be followed by an American play, "Hospitality," written by Leon Cunningham. Another American production, "Roger Bloomer," by John Howard Lawson, is under option for an appearance later in the season.

Although the membership of Equity Players, Inc., includes some of the best known stars of the American stage it was their decision that no one should be headlined in the productions of the new organization. Francis Wilson, Elsie Ferguson, Grant Mitchell, Joseph Santley, Jane Cowl, Edith Wynne Matthison, Helen Ware and Louise Closser Hale are some of the players who have offered their services for the season under that condition.

John Cort has renamed the Sixty-Third Street (New York) Music Hall, "The Augustin Daly Theater." It will open under his management with B. Iden Payne's play, "Dolly Jordan."

The Selwyns have engaged Gilbert Emery for the title rôle in "The Fool."

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## Artists and Artisans

## of Normandy Exhibit

PARIS, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—It is indeed a good idea to have gathered for exhibition samples of old and new works of artists and artisans of Normandy. They are shown in the handsome town of Caen—the capital of lower Normandy. The university has lent for the purpose the lycée, which is itself a magnificent example of Norman architecture, included in the old Abbaye-aux-Hommes founded in 1066 by William the Conqueror. The exhibit has thus found its suitable frame.

In the retrospective part one can admire the marvels executed by the ancestors of the craftsmen of today. There are ancient pottery, pewterware, lace, furniture, all the wealth of old households where art and comfort were allied.

Strolling in the parts of the building where there is a display of newly manufactured objects, one is agreeably surprised at finding that the present is worthy of the past. They have been modeled by Norman hands on old Norman traditions. The master ironmonger of Bayeux is there working with the same tools as his forefathers. With a simple hammer and a miniature anvil he forges leaves of iron which, united, will serve as a reflector for an electric lamp which stands high at the end of a stalk of wrought iron.

There is a stand of modern Norman furniture with beautiful and comfortable armchairs and bedsteads which are not merely ornamental. Pure lines, sober décors, give the feeling of something solid, practical and handsome.

The splendid refectory of the Abbaye has been reserved for objects of luxury—jewels, Norman crosses of gold and silver filigree, pieces of lace of incomparable beauty. There is a handkerchief of Alençon lace worth 9000 francs (roughly \$300). There is a sheet and a pillowcase which have required the labor of four workers during nearly 4000 hours.

In an old sedan chair serving as show case are displayed goods of refined artistry are displayed. Religious art, too, finds its place. There is, coming from an old village church, a chasuble of the fifteenth century. There are also modern chasubles of Gothic inspiration in which the richness of taste and ornamentation are equal to those of bygone days.

In order to keep up the tradition great efforts are made for serious apprenticeships. In the Abbaye itself the visitor could see at work the young lace makers intent on manipulating with their agile hands the multicolored spindles. In the town of Coutances there is established an old street of the Middle Ages a school for book illustration. And Villédeuil-le-Poitevin produces its brass works which are only awaiting the patina of time to tone down their scintillation.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

THIRD AVENUE  
RAILWAY BOND  
OUTLOOK BETTERContinuation of Present Level of  
Earnings May Mean Further  
Interest Payments

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The announcement that interest of 3% per cent would be paid on Oct. 1 on the adjustment 5s, 1960, of the Third Avenue Railway, making the full 5 per cent interest for the year, coincided with the publication of another excellent monthly earnings statement by the road. In recent months net earnings have been at the rate of about \$3,000,000 a year, equivalent after fixed and contingent interest charges to a yearly surplus of more than \$500,000. This gives ground for the hope that with a continuation of favorable earnings the company may next year make a beginning of paying off the accumulated interest on the adjustments, amounting, after the Oct. 1 payment, to 21 1/2 per cent.

The road's adjustment bonds are now selling around 65 1/2, compared with a low last year of 55. There are \$22,216,000 outstanding in the hands of the public, on which interest requirements are \$1,110,800, so that requirements are now being earned with a margin of nearly 50 per cent to spare. There are \$30,802,400 underlying bonds in the hands of the public, all of which may be given a good rating in the view of the company's good past record.

The New York Transit Commission has recently issued a revised valuation of the company's property of \$34,294,911. This includes only the operating property located in greater New York proper, and makes no allowance for the profitable properties located in Westchester County and comprising about 25 per cent of the mileage of the system, net current assets or non-operating property. Making due allowance for the value of these properties, the net tangible assets applicable to the adjustments on the Transit Commission valuation basis would probably at least equal the present price of the adjustments. Assuming payment of the full interest on the adjustments in the future they offer a return of 7.50 per cent on a stock which has to the purchaser at present levels, with good prospects of substantial payments from time to time on account of the accumulations of interest.

INTERBOROUGH TO  
PAY ONLY INTEREST

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, says \$38,000,000 Interborough three-year extended notes will become due Sept. 1, with 4 per cent semi-annual interest. He says: "We have today placed the money for interest with our bankers, J. P. Morgan & Co., for disbursement to the noteholders. The company cannot pay any part of the principal of these notes at this time. Provision for these notes in the proposed plan of readjustment is for an extension for 10 years on payment of 10 per cent of principal. Over 75 per cent of noteholders have already assented to the plan, but about \$9,000,000 of notes have not yet been deposited for extension. Prompt deposit of the remainder of these notes is the only way to make certain the adoption of the plan in the near future."

UNLISTED STOCKS  
(Reported by M. H. Wildes & Co., Inc.)

MILL STOCKS	Bid	Ask
Arlington Mills	104	107
Bates Mfg. Co.	105	108
Brookside Mills	180	185
Columbus Mfg. Co.	180	185
Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	260	265
Dwight Mfg. Co.	105	110
Edwards Mfg. Co.	90	95
Everett Mills	175	180
Farr Alpaca Co.	155	160
Gluck Mills	155	160
Great Falls Mfg. Co.	105	110
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	85	90
Hamilton Woolen Co.	82	88
Horne Bleach & Dye Works	12	15
do pfd	65	70
Lancaster Mills	125	130
do pfd	102	105
Lanett Cotton Mills	130	135
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	120	125
Lowell Bleachery	157	162
Ludlow Mfg. Associates	144	147
Lyman Mills	175	180
Manomet Mills	95	100
Massachusetts Cotton Mills	155	160
Merrimack Mfg. Co. com	92	94
do pfd	84	86
Nashawana Mills	115	120
Nashua Mfg. Co. com	80	85
do pfd	99	102
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	235	240
Nonquit Spinning Co.	160	165
Pacific Mills	160	165
Pepperell Mfg. Co.	165	170
Sharp Mfg. Co. com	110	115
do pfd	104	109
Tremont & Suffolk Mills	105	110
U. S. Worsted Co., 1st pfd	5	8
Waltham Bleachery & Dye Works	125	130
Wamsutta Mills	130	135
Warwick Mfg. Co.	120	125
West Point Mfg. Co.	120	125
York Mfg. Co.	190	200

MISCELLANEOUS	Bid	Ask
American Screw Co.	130	135
Walter Baker Co. Ltd.	112	115
Bi-color-Hartford Carpet Co.	125	130
do pfd	112	115
Draper Corporation	155	160
Haywood-Wakenfield Co.	125	130
do pfd	104	109
Merrimack Chemical Co.	90	92
Plymouth Cordage Co.	175	180
Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Co., com	140	142
do pfd	83	85
Saco-Lowell Shops com	140	150
do pfd	102	105
U. S. Envelope Co. com	140	145

**COAL LOADING FIGURES**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Coal loadings totaled 28,153 cars Aug. 29, according to reports to railroads, a reduction of 1901 compared with Monday, on which day, however, loadings are always heavier because of accumulation of empty cars over Sunday.

**COKE OUTPUT GREATER**  
The estimated production of coke for the week ended Aug. 26 amounted to 86,100 tons, an increase of 350 tons over that of the preceding week.

ST. PAUL ROAD'S  
AFFAIRS BETTERJuly Bright Spot—Next Quarter  
Usually Big One

Earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road for July were distinctly encouraging, net operating income for the month of \$2,334,000 being not only the largest this year, but greater than the aggregate profits accumulated up to the end of June. After a very disastrous six months, when net exceeded the \$1,000,000 mark in March and June alone, the latest monthly statement showing almost twice as much as any previous month, is a most hopeful sign, particularly when it is considered that the quarter ended in October is the big earning period for the road.

Up to the end of June, earnings of St. Paul provided little that would be of interest to stockholders or the speculating public, the prospects being that another large deficit would be reported for this year, unless there was a radical improvement. The abrupt turn, however, came much quicker than expected, and now the outlook is certainly more cheerful.

If the company can maintain the same net income over the remaining months of the year as in July, not only would the road be able to cover all its charges, but in addition show a substantial balance for the preferred. Earnings in every month for the current quarter should be fully as good as in July, although it would not be at all surprising if a much larger total were reported. Assuming that the average of July is maintained up to the end of December, St. Paul would have net profits of \$11,672,000 for the five months, a sum larger than the deficit of last year. With fixed charges and other income this year approximately the same as last, St. Paul would have a balance of \$4,500,000, equal to almost \$4 a share on the preferred stock.

It is the consensus that business in the coming fall will be much larger than so far reported this year. Although the rail and coal strikes have been disturbing factors, conditions in the railroad world are improving. With these two factors out of the way, St. Paul, like most of the carriers, should expect the changed conditions in a substantial manner.

PAIGE-DETROIT  
MOTOR CAR CO.  
IS DOING WELL

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company has experienced the best August from the standpoint of output and sales in its history. The July production was 3600 cars, August will be between 3900 and 4000, and September, according to Vice-President F. L. Jewett, will show 4200 cars exclusive of trucks. The output of Jewett is about two-thirds of production. Although certain sections of the country have fallen below their quotas, other sections, Mr. Jewett says, have more than made up the deficiency. New England, which slowed down very perceptibly during the first 10 ten days of August, has come back with a rush.

Net earnings before charges for all of 1921 approximated \$800,000 compared with present earnings understood to be about \$500,000 a month. Paige sold 8600 cars in 1921. Its sales in the first six months of 1922 exceeded 13,500. The company is free of bank debt and has \$5,470,000 in cash assets. Another 6 per cent dividend following the one July 1 could be easily taken care of Oct. 1 but officials say it has always been the policy not to establish any annual dividend rate.

OIL SITUATION  
GROWING TIGHTER

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A feature of the oil situation is the broadening demand for fuel oil. Prices of bunker oil were raised recently from \$1.26 1/2 to \$1.51 1/2, New York harbor, and it is believed that a price of nearly \$1.75 will be made within a short time. Because no offerings of light Mexican oil are being made, there is an active demand for heavy Panuco oil, price of which has doubled within the last few months, now being quoted at about 90 cents a barrel Tampico, compared with 45 cents a while ago. Gasoline consumption continues at a record rate, which, combined with the more active demand for fuel oil, including kerosene, is putting the industry in the best position it has been in in the last few years.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

"SOO LINE"	1922	1921
July:		
Oper revenue	\$4,262,422	\$3,534,772
Oper income	1,563,406	374,641
From Jan. 1:		
Oper revenue	23,517,350	22,913,505
Oper income	2,258,358	*2,144,144
* Deficit.		

HOCKING VALLEY	1922	1921
July:		
Oper revenue	\$894,179	\$1,355,653
Oper income	81,161	294,328
From Jan. 1:		
Oper revenue	7,244,589	7,736,526
Oper income	1,588,933	*295,815
* Deficit.		

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN	1922	1921
July:		
Oper revenue	\$1,915,134	\$1,971,692
Oper income	274,806	376,171
From Jan. 1:		
Oper revenue	13,238,278	13,831,578
Oper income	902,873	1,292,768
* Deficit.		

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM	1922	1921
July:		
Oper revenue	\$56,020,065	\$108,344
Oper income	4,923,345	*968,463
From Jan. 1:		
Oper revenue	375,098,141	*7,277,915
Oper income	49,289,904	33,793,782
* Deficit.		

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA	1922	1921
July:		
Gross	\$355,286	\$388,755
Oper income	11,599	*50,798
From Jan. 1:		
Gross	2,726,290	2,616,877
Oper income	158,839	*507,015
* Increase. † Deficit.		



William C. Durant

ONE of the conspicuous men in the automobile industry is William C. Durant, head of the Durant Motors, Inc. When Mr. Durant was a lad his family moved from Boston to Flint, Mich., where he was educated in the public schools.

In 1886 Mr. Durant founded the Durant-Dort Carriage Company in Flint, and developed a business reaching a sale of 150,000 vehicles a year. However, as time passed, Mr. Durant saw that some day the "faithful steed and carriage" would be displaced by the "motor buggy," and he began to lay his plans accordingly. In 1905 he was instrumental in organizing the Buick Motor Company.

Three years later he formed the General Motors Company, and purchased the Cadillac, Oakland, Oldsmobile, and Northway motor companies. It was not until 1915, however, that Mr. Durant obtained entire control of the General Motors Company. That same year he launched the Chevrolet Motor Company, an \$80,000,000 corporation, with plants in eleven large cities of the United States.

In 1920 Mr. Durant terminated his connection with the General Motors Corporation, and organized the Durant Motors, Inc., establishing plants in five cities.

ENDICOTT JOHNSON  
PREDICTS HIGHER  
PRICES FOR SHOESBig Manufacturing Concern  
Claims Advancing Leather  
Prices Raise Cost

The advancing tendency in the leather market accompanied by an increase in shoe prices are stimulating new interest in the stocks of companies producing leather and shoes. After moving within narrow price limits for months, Endicott Johnson common has spurred up to a new high for the year at 88 1/2. At this price, however, it is only a little more than 12 points above the year's low of 76 1/2. With a \$5 dividend, the yield on the investment is about 5.65 per cent.

## Slight Advance in Shoes

Endicott has within the last two or three weeks advanced the price of shoes on the average about 10 cents a pair. This is considerably less than the increase made by manufacturers of high-grade shoes, some of whom have raised prices 20 to 25 cents a pair since July 1. The advance in shoes, however, has not kept pace with the rise in leather prices, sole leather being up about 7 or 8 cents a pound, and upper leather 5 to 7 cents a foot since spring, or about 20 per cent and 15 per cent respectively.

If the leather markets hold strong, shoe manufacturers are of the opinion that higher prices will be named on spring lines of shoes. Endicott Johnson are practically all of its own leather and is in a position to benefit on a rising market. It buys comparatively little leather outside.

## Plants Run Full Time

The Endicott Johnson factories continue to run full time, production being around 118,000 pairs of shoes a day. Business now on hand is mostly for immediate delivery. Salesmen will go out for spring orders in about three weeks and with the way conditions are shaping up a good future business is anticipated. It is expected that plants will continue to run full time for the balance of the year.

The company is having no difficulty in obtaining higher prices for its product. With business conditions improving all around, it is probable that there will be a greater disposition on the part of shoe dealers to anticipate future requirements than has been witnessed in many months. Stocks of shoes in the hands of retailers are not large.

## Larger Earnings Expected

In the first half of 1922, Endicott Johnson actually earned \$5.55 a share on its \$16,856,850 common stock (par \$50) or at the annual rate of more than \$11 a share. In other words it more than earned the full year's stock dividend in six months. The prospects favor considerably larger earnings in the second half year.

**ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.—The Electric Storage Battery Company's directors meet next Wednesday for quarterly dividend action. Information in sources usually well informed is that there will be no advance in the dividend rate now, although business is said to be excellent.

RAILWAY STEEL  
SPRING'S AFFAIRS  
IN GOOD SHAPECurrent Earnings Exceeding Demands of Annual Dividends—  
Has Big Cash Balance

Railway Steel Spring Company's earnings are exceeding the annual dividend rate of \$8 a share on the \$13,500,000 common stock. The company has more than \$10,000,000 cash and securities. There is every indication that 1922 earnings after charges will more than double 1921 earnings of \$4.49 a share on the common. The comparatively unfavorable showing last year was due to the slump in equipment buying. Working capital was reduced only \$227,237, totaling \$11,531,304 Dec. 31, 1921.

In the seven years ended with 1921, earnings totaled \$13.86 a share on the common stock, of which \$36 was paid in dividends. More than \$77 a share was added to the value of the common stock.

## This is shown in the following table, with dividends and working capital:

	Earn on Div on common common, Working capital share share
1921	\$4.49 \$8. \$11,531,304
1920	18.44 8 11,740,241
1919	16.66 8 10,120,335
1918	18.37 6.75 8,518,520
1917	32.32 5 9,313,681
1916	20.49 1.25 6,940,466
1915	3.09 4.761,209

Since 1914 working capital has increased more than \$7,000,000, and bonded debt of \$6,628,000 has been eliminated. Physically and financially the company is in excellent condition. It has no bonds, no bank loans, only \$13,500,000 7 per cent preferred and an equal amount of common stock outstanding. More than 80 per cent of the \$12,468,990 profit and loss surplus is in liquid assets. Cash and securities alone are equivalent to about \$74 a share on the preferred stock.

Only a little more than half the \$8 common dividend was earned last year, yet the full dividend was paid. Equipment buying is expected to expand considerably through the rest of 1922 and all of 1923. Even if the company fails to earn its common dividend this year it is in a good position to continue the disbursement.

MEXICAN STEEL  
CONCERN BUSY

MONTEREY, Mexico, Aug. 31.—Orders for steel rails, structural steel, and other steel products have accumulated so rapidly with the Monterrey Iron & Steel Company that the plant is almost at capacity. Employees have increased from 2000 to 3500, and 1500 more will be set to work as soon as the fourth open-hearth furnace is in operation.

Three open hearth and one Bessemer furnace are running. Shops are at capacity.

**PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT COMPANY**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The annual meeting of the Pacific Development Company has been adjourned until Sept. 26. The company's notes, totaling about \$4,500,000 and maturing Sept. 1, covering a loan to the Chinese Government, have been indefinitely extended.

BETTER TIMES  
ARE AHEAD IS  
NOW APPARENT

Chicago Bank Points Out Evidence of Future Prosperity

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The National City Bank of Chicago, in its monthly review and forecast of business conditions, says in part:

That the investing public is convinced that better times are ahead has been emphasized by the abiding strength of the securities markets in the face of the most serious labor disturbances to which the country has been exposed since the outbreak of the world war eight years ago. High-grade bonds show an average advance since the year began of more than nine per cent.

Judging by what has happened in the past, such a movement in a year of magnificent crop promises, indicates a widespread belief that underlying conditions are sound and that the return of genuine prosperity may be counted upon. It is highly suggestive that despite the increase of more than \$450,000,000 in cash reserves, the rediscounts of the Federal Reserve banks have declined about \$1,150,000,000, while the loans of prominent member-banks, reporting each week to the Federal Reserve System, are about \$800,000,000 lower than they were last year.

This suggests unused borrowing facilities of great magnitude and emphasizes the potential strength of our banking system and the marvelous advances made during the relatively short interval that has elapsed since the country's credit structure was subjected to a most severe strain.

The reduction within a few months of the so-called "frozen loan" account to virtually the normal proportions of past-due indebtedness, has been among the most interesting developments of an amazing financial situation. It has been made possible by the general liquidation, the advance in the price of farm products and the rise in the price of cotton, with the resultant strengthening of an immense producing area.

## More Stable Level

The Nation is gradually gaining a better sense of financial proportions. As a rule, business is being done conservatively and the menace of extravagant living practices has been greatly lessened. Postal receipts in July were the largest ever reported in that month. The July gain over the previous year amounted to 11.6 per cent. This with the increase in bank clearings provides a basis for the estimate that the volume of business today for the entire country is fully 11 per cent greater than last year.

Most of the deflation has been accomplished and those industries which were the first to reduce prices show the largest volume of business handled and the largest measure of recovery. The careless spender is still being separated from his money, but those transactions are less important financially, because most of the money these days is in much stronger hands than in 1919 or the early months of 1920.

Production costs are being gradually lowered and indications are that crops this year will be harvested at an average cost considerably below that of a year ago. The strike hazard has proved very costly, as both employers and workers have sustained immense losses which will figure largely in the final accounting of work not done and equipment unused. In recent years strikes have averaged more than \$200 a year and while the majority have been small and inconsequential, altogether they represent an economic waste of immense proportions.

## World Seeking Loans

The world wide is seeking large loans in the United States, but these applications now are being subjected to greater scrutiny than ever, not because the risks are necessarily more hazardous, but because the total of such investments is unprecedented and competitive demands for available funds are increasing. The American investment dollar is being sent in all parts of the globe where it was never before employed. Furthermore, it is rendering an excellent service and unless all signs fail, it will be highly instrumental in restoring the crippled areas and in strengthening production everywhere.

The Nation will gain an immense amount of new wealth from the harvest now under way. On the basis of the Government's official August figures the most important crops this year will represent an aggregate valuation of more than \$7,134,654,000, as compared with an aggregate valuation represented by the same crops last year of \$5,935,861,000.

The indications are that this apparent gain of more than \$1,200,000,000 in crop values this year will be materially increased when the final figures are available and the country's harvest has been completed. This represents real wealth and brings to the great agricultural states a heavily increased buying power as compared with a year ago.

## Foreign Demand for Crops

The most astonishing gain in crop values has been the apparent increase in the value of the cotton crop from \$392,000,000 in the closing days of August, 1921, to \$1,179,900,000 on the basis of last month's valuation. It is fortunate for the country that the crop situation has improved so much within a year, because there is likely to be an enormous foreign demand for whatever production we have to spare. This largely increased prosperity of the farming classes will be of direct benefit in enlarging the country's purchasing power.

Europe is the darkest cloud on the horizon. The difficulty of reaching a satisfactory agreement in the German reparations dispute has been an unsettling factor in the foreign exchange market. Great Britain has made re-

markable progress in many directions and it is evident that she is fast regaining her place in foreign trade, but the weaknesses of some of the smaller states, as well as the very serious complications growing out of the badly demoralized currency systems have developed complicated problems which may take some time to solve.

GENERAL ELECTRIC  
SALES OF MAZDA  
TYPE OF LAMPS

Of the Mazda type of electric lamp alone the General Electric's sales last year were approximately \$62,000,000. The aggregate sales to the American public of electric lamps by all manufacturers (excluding miniature sizes) were \$93,000,000, of which \$92,000,000 was for tungsten filament lamps.

It perhaps is not popularly appreciated that an enormous saving in cost of light was made possible by the development of the tungsten lamp. Electrical company statisticians have estimated that last year the total cost to the public of current used to produce electric light was about \$500,000,000, where as the cost of an equivalent amount of light by use of the old type carbon lamp would have been \$2,000,000,000.

In 1907 the 40-watt tungsten lamp cost \$1.50. Today the price is 35 cents and due to the superiority of the lamp at present in use it is estimated that 11 times as much light is obtained for the same expense. Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston uses more than \$500,000 worth of Mazda lamps per annum.

Illustrating the universal use of electricity today, it has been established that 8,000,000 of the 20,000,000 homes in the United States are wired for the use of electricity. Furthermore there are 20,000,000 electrical appliances in use in the United States, including 2,000,000 electric cleaners, 125,000 electric ranges, 6,000,000 electric irons and 2,000,000 electric washing machines.

FEDERAL RESERVE  
BANK REPORTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Federal Reserve System statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Aug. 30, 1922	Aug. 23, 1921
Total gold reserves	\$3,063,414	\$2,061,762
Legal tender notes	270,717	360,119
Silver, etc.	132,474	130,902
Total reserves	3,466,605	2,552,783
Bills discounted	3,195,888	3,192,664
Sec by gov oblig.	133,651	125,738
All other	270,717	360,119
Bills in open mkt	171,706	168,488
Total bills on hand	576,074	556,415
Member bank res acct	1,807,008	1,785,489
FR notes in actual circ	2,153,181	2,146,674
Ratio of tot res to dep and FR note liab comd	79.2%	79.8%

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Aug. 30, 1922	Aug. 23, 1921
Resources—		
Total gold reserves	\$221,686	\$222,254
Legal tender notes, silv, etc.	8,699	8,500
Total reserves	230,385	230,754
Bills discounted	230,385	230,754
Sec by U S Govt obligatns	9,882	7,











## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOLFERS GATHER  
FOR TITLE PLAY

The Country Club Links Present  
Busy Scene in Preparation for  
Amateur Championship

UNITED STATES GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Runner-up
1895	C. B. MacDonald	C. E. Sands
1896	H. J. Whigham	J. G. Thorpe
1897	H. J. Whigham	W. R. Betts
1898	F. S. Douglas	W. B. Smith
1899	H. M. Harriman	F. S. Douglas
1900	W. J. Travis	F. S. Douglas
1901	W. J. Travis	W. E. Egan
1902	L. N. James	E. M. Byers
1903	W. J. Travis	E. M. Byers
1904	H. C. Egan	Fred Herreshoff
1905	H. C. Egan	D. E. Sawyer
1906	E. M. Byers	G. S. Lyon
1907	J. D. Travers	Archibald Graham
1908	J. D. Travers	M. H. Behr
1909	R. A. Gardner	H. C. Egan
1910	W. C. Fownes Jr.	W. K. Wood
1911	H. H. Hilton	Fred Herreshoff
1912	J. D. Travers	Charles Evans Jr.
1913	J. D. Travers	J. G. Anderson
1914	Francis Ouimet	J. D. Travers
1915	R. A. Gardner	J. G. Anderson
1916	Charles Evans Jr.	R. A. Gardner
1917	S. D. Herron	R. T. Jones Jr.
1918	Charles Evans Jr.	Francis Ouimet
1919	J. P. Guilford	R. A. Gardner

The golf course of The Country Club at Clyde Park, Brookline, is presenting a busy scene today with nearly all of those golfers who are to start in the qualifying round of the twenty-sixth annual amateur championship tournament of the United States Golf Association tomorrow morning out going over their last practice shots.

With all of the leading amateur golfers of the United States entered and a number of the leading British players also competing, the battle for the championship promises to be one of the hardest-fought and most spectacular held in some years. Guilford, as holder of the title, will receive most of the attention from the gallery; but he is going to have to play wonderful golf if he is to retain the title another year. A player who is expected to show up splendidly in this tournament is Francis Ouimet of the Woodland Golf Club. Ouimet held the amateur championship in 1914 and the open in 1913. It was on The Country Club links that he won his memorable victory in the open by defeating Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the famous British professionals, in a playoff for the title after the three had finished the 72 holes of competition all even. There is no player who knows the Clyde Park links better than Ouimet and he can play them splendidly when in his best form. He has shown some remarkable golf this spring and summer and many are picking him to win next week Saturday.

There are a number of other United States golfers who must be regarded as splendid championship possibilities. Among them are R. T. Jones Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., runner-up in the national open at Skokie last month and runner-up to S. D. Herron in the amateur of 1919; Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago, national amateur and open champion in 1916 and amateur again in 1920; and R. A. Gardner, also of Chicago, amateur champion in 1909 and 1915.

British golfers are also going to be well up in the race for the title. C. J. H. Rolley, British champion, in 1920; W. L. Hunter, British champion in 1921; R. H. Wethered, former Oxford university captain; and C. V. L. Hooman are all of championship timber.

The course is in splendid shape for the championship, and will furnish a fine test for the golfing ability of every candidate who seeks the honor of winning the title. The course of the United States of J. P. Guilford, of the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, who has been busy preparing for his defense.

The Country Club course was last used for an amateur championship tournament in 1910, and for a national open in 1913. Since then the course has been lengthened, more severely trapped and the order of holes changed. The course is so laid out that accuracy of distance as well as distance is a big factor in turning in low cards. The total distance of the course is 6315 yards, 3015 yards out and 3300 yards in. For the course is 71, 5 out and 36 in.

The first hole, which is 440 yards long, has a par 4 and is over a flat polo field. The second is 305 yards long and is also a par 4, with a possibility of a golfer carrying the green on a very long, high ball with a following wind. The third is 435 yards with a par 4. The fourth is 500 yards with a par 4, and offers no trouble except for a badly hooked or sliced drive. The fifth is a difficult par 4 if the ground is soft and the ball gets little or no roll. It is 420 yards in length. The sixth is 285 yards and has a par 4. The drive is uphill and there are three deep and difficult traps jutting into the green. The seventh is 200 yards with a par 3. It is heavily trapped and has a long green, narrowing at the further end. The eighth is 355 yards with a par 4. The green is on an elevation and makes the approach a little blind and gives a tendency to be a little short on the second. The ninth is 440 yards with a par 4. It is heavily bunkered for the drive, with an elevation in the middle of the fairway with pot bunkers to the right of the green and a cross bunker.

The tenth is 325 yards with a par 4. This hole requires individual judgment on the tee shot with the long hitter who can place his tee shot having the advantage. The eleventh is the longest hole on the course and is 515 yards with a par 5. This is a very pleasing hole for the golfer who can cover 515 yards in two shots which are practically all carry. In order to get home the tee shot not only has to be long, but must be well placed. The twelfth is 140 yards with a par 3. The tee is elevated and the green is almost an island and is divided by a ridge. The thirteenth is 390 yards with a par 4. The green is closely and severely guarded and requires a good drive. The fourteenth is 480 yards with a par 4. It is within the two-shot range of quite a few golfers; but as a two-shot hole has a

## Scenes of U. S. Amateur Golf Tourney and Defending Champion



HOME OF THE COUNTRY CLUB

JESSE GUILFORD

New Era of Golf Started in  
Opinion of J. D. Standish, Jr.

Edward Held, St. Louis, Is First Public Links Golf  
Champion of the United States

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 1 (By The Associated Press).—A new era in golf has been started through the first United States Golf Association public links tournament which ended here yesterday with Edward Held, of St. Louis, the winner, in the opinion of J. D. Standish Jr., of Detroit, several times runner-up in western amateur golf tournaments and an official of the United States Golf Association.

Mr. Standish, in presenting the championship cup, donated by himself, to young Held, told the gallery of 600, which had just witnessed the St. Louis 6 and 6 victory over Richard Walsh of New York, that golf now had become a game of and for the public and that every city in the country could realize this and follow Toledo's lead in establishing public courses which would rival any of the nation's private links.

"The United States Golf Association brought about this tournament for the players who are not members of private clubs because it realizes that golf no longer is the game of a few but is the sport of the multitudes and that some of the greatest players are those who heretofore have not been recognized because they did not come into national prominence," Mr. Standish said.

"The interest and appeal of the game has been shown by the tremendous galleries at yesterday's and today's matches here, although not one of these boys is from this city and not one ever has been heard of here before. The United States Golf Association has made this tournament an annual affair, in the hope that it will serve as an impetus to every city to get busy and build public golf links and give the boys of the country a chance to really develop their game—not just back lot course, but real tournament type links. I believe that this will be done soon and that this tournament has started a new era in golf."

Held today was enroute to Brookline, Mass., to play in the National amateur tournament, starting tomorrow. He is expected to make a creditable showing if he continues to play as he did here.

His worst round on the 18-hole Ottawa Park links—a course sportier than many private courses—was a 75 against par 70. In his final match with Walsh he actually shot under par golf throughout, although his medal score in each round was three over par.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 1 (Special).—Edward Held, of St. Louis, is the first public links golf champion of the United States. He won the title at Ottawa Park, yesterday, when he defeated Richard Walsh of New York, 6 and 5, in the final round.

The morning round was featured by remarkable iron shots of Walsh, and also by his erratic putting. He missed easy putts on six of the first nine holes, and Held was leading him 2 up at that point. Held increased his lead to 3 up on the home-ward journey. The St. Louis lad outdove his opponent and played with splendid judgment. His putting was far above the average.

shots during the morning, and usually at the completion of two shots lay better than his opponent. Held, who appears to possess remarkable "golf courage," came from behind and in nearly every instance won or halved the hole.

An indication of the skill both showed with the iron clubs is furnished by the fact that on the first 18 holes neither overshot a single green.

Walsh won the first hole in the afternoon, but lost the second. He drove clear to the green on the third and won the hole with a birdie 3.

Held, however, took the fourth and from there on was never in trouble. Held, out ..... 5 5 5 4 3 3 5 4—37  
Walsh, out ..... 5 4 5 4 4 3 5 5—39  
Held, in ..... 4 3 3 5 4 5 5 5—36—73  
Walsh, in ..... 5 5 4 3 3 4 5—37  
Held, out ..... 5 5 3 4 3 4 5—39  
Held, in ..... 5 5 3  
Walsh, in ..... 5 4 4

Campbell's race was supervised by C. A. Dean, chairman of the championship committee of the Central Amateur Athletic Union. Timers were Dean, J. L. Fitzgerald, secretary-treasurer of the C. A. A. U., E. L. Wheeler, Lincoln Park supervisor; Edward Mahke and J. P. McWhirter, Campbell was trained by T. W. Eck, veteran coach at University of Chicago.

Chairman Dean said application for the record will be made at once.

POWER BOATS LINE  
UP OFF BELLE ISLE

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 1.—Nearly 100 power boats, including the speediest of the country, lined up off Belle Isle in the Detroit River today, for the gold cup regatta, in which races were scheduled for virtually all classes of craft.

The feature event of the regatta was the gold cup race, which carries the American power boat championship for boats of 25 inches' displacement. Second in importance was the woodfisher trophy race for boats with any size power plant, and which promises to bring forth even better time than the gold cup contest.

Commodore C. A. Wood of Detroit, was out to defend the gold cup with a new racer christened the Baby Gar Jr.; one is entered by E. B. Ford, and the other by Col. J. G. Vincent, one of the designers of the Liberty motor.

The races are to be run over a 2 1/2-mile course, patrolled by naval vessels stationed in the Great Lakes.

Walsh made several hard second

ARGENTINE AND  
EASTCOTT MEET

Exhibition Polo Match at Rumson Scheduled for Today

RUMSON, N. J., Sept. 1.—The Eastcott and Argentine pony polo teams are scheduled to play an exhibition match on the field of the Rumson Country Club this afternoon, and as both teams are handicapped at 30, it will mean that they will be playing from scratch. These teams played three games in England this summer and the Argentine four won two of them.

The Flamingo team qualified for the final round match in the Herbert Memorial Cup competition yesterday when it defeated Shelburne House, 12 to 7. Meadowbrook will be the other team in the final tomorrow, having qualified on Wednesday.

The Flamingo-Shelburne game was hard fought from beginning to end. Rain fell during most of the match and the field was soft; but the players played their hardest from start to finish. The polo was far from championship class, but there were instances of individual brilliancy which entertained the spectators. The Shelburne team was handicapped at 31 goals, but gave little indication of being able to carry such a burden.

Flamingo was handicapped at 23 and so received eight goals to start with. It was well this was so as the team was able to score only four goals during the eight chukkers. Flamingo played a very erratic game. The summary:

FLAMINGO SHELDBURNE  
No. 1—J. C. Cooley..... L. E. Stoddard  
No. 2—Harry East..... Raymond Belmont  
No. 3—B. H. Gattins..... J. W. Webb  
Back—F. H. Prince Jr. R. W. Strawbridge  
Score—Flamingo 12, Shelburne House 7.  
Goals—Cooley 2, East 2 for Flamingo;  
Stoddard 1, Webb 2, Strawbridge, Belmont for Shelburne. Goals by handicap—Flamingo 8, Referee—Devereux Milburn. Scorer and timer—W. H. Rocap.

ENGLISH COACHES TO  
TEACH HOCKEY TEAMS

Eight of the leading women hockey players of England are to help develop that sport in the United States during the next few weeks as coaches of the leading club, college, and school teams. Two of these were members of the all-English women's hockey team which visited the United States and played a number of games with the leading school, college, and club teams of Greater Boston, Philadelphia and New York.

The two members of the team who are coming are Miss H. G. Armfield and Miss C. C. Warner. Miss Armfield is to coach at the hockey camp during the current month. The other coaches coming are Miss N. Hunt, Miss K. Wilson, Miss H. V. Burr, Miss S. L. Pearson, Miss M. Inglis and Miss G. East.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	77	59	.566
St. Louis	75	53	.586
Detroit	68	60	.531
Cleveland	64	63	.504
Chicago	63	63	.500
Washington	58	68	.459
Philadelphia	51	72	.415
Boston	48	75	.390

RESULTS THURSDAY  
Boston 3, Philadelphia 0 (5 innings).  
New York 3, Washington 1.  
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 6.  
Chicago 10, Detroit 1.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Philadelphia.  
Washington at New York.  
Chicago at Cleveland.  
St. Louis at Detroit.

SOX WIN ABBREVIATED GAME  
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Boston scored all the runs of today's short game in the third inning, when Burns lined the ball into the left field bleachers, and Cleveland and Miller on base. Burns cut play short during the sixth inning. Three games now stand between the Athletics and the Red Sox in the battle to keep out of last place. The score:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Boston..... 0 0 3 0 0—3 6 0  
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0—3 1 0  
Batteries—W. Collins and Evans; B. Harris and Perkins. Umpires—Ruel and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 2m.

THIRD STRAIGHT FOR LEADERS  
NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Mogridge held New York to four hits, but all were for extra bases and were bunched for runs. In the second inning Pipp doubled and Meusel drew a base on balls, both scoring on Ward's double. In the third Doug doubled and scored on Pipp's triple. It was the Yankees' third straight victory over Washington. The score:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
New York..... 2 1 0 0 0 0 3—6 1  
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 8 0  
Batteries—Bush and Schanz; Mogridge and Gharitty. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly. Time—1h. 34m.

BROWNS LOSE IN NINTH  
CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—Davis weakened in the ninth, and Vangilder, who relieved him, was found for three hits, permitting Cleveland to score five runs and win the game after St. Louis had it apparently beyond retrieve. Four double plays by Cleveland and three by St. Louis kept the score down. The score:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Cleveland..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—7 11 1  
St. Louis..... 0 1 1 0 2 0 0—5 12 2  
Batteries—Winn, Edwards and O'Neill; Davis, Vangilder and Seaver. Winning pitcher—Edwards. Losing pitcher—Vangilder. Umpires—Owens and Moriarty. Time—1h. 35m.

EASY FOR CHICAGO  
DETROIT, Aug. 31.—White Sox batters enjoyed a field day at the expense of Pillette, Cole and Moore, running up 21 hits for 10 runs and defeating the Tigers for the third straight time. Schalk, with two singles and a home run, and Hooper and Johnson, with four hits apiece, led the Chicago batsmen, all of whom made at least one safety. The score:  
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Chicago..... 0 2 1 0 1 0 1—10 21 1  
Detroit..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 6 1  
Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Pillette, Cole, Moore and Woodall. Losing pitcher—Pillette. Umpires—Dinneen and Guthrie. Time—2h. 1m.

Famous Mile Runner  
Fascinated by Golf

Special from Monitor Bureau  
Chicago, Sept. 1  
J. W. RAY, famous mile runner of the Illinois Athletic Club, has taken up golf. He made his confession here yesterday, saying he is fascinated by the game.  
"I used to laugh at golf as a ridiculous, old man's pastime," admitted Ray, "and I said it would be the last thing in the world I would try my hand at. I have played about every sport on the calendar, football, baseball, basketball, tennis, boxing, wrestling, skating, and even won a few ribbons at swimming about the time I first started running."  
"Now I am convinced that golf has been all beaten. It is the most interesting game there is." Ray, however, doesn't intend to renounce his old affinity, the cinder track, for his new hobby. He figures his best mile races are still to come.

CONSIDER CHANGE  
OF CONSTITUTION

National Amateur Athletic Federation Officials Issue Statement

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Revision of the constitution of the American Olympic Association in accordance with proposals set forth by the National Amateur Athletic Federation, whose entry into this association has been proposed, is under consideration, federation officials announced today.

In a statement issued today, these officials declared that if the organization believed it should have equal voting power with the A. A. U. and that the question of jurisdiction which the union claims over amateur sports in the United States should be removed.

The federation statement follows: "The executive committee of the federation recently dispatched a formal letter to the executive committee of the American Olympic Association stating that it was prepared to accept if given equal voting power with the Amateur Athletic Union, regardless of how the total number of votes was reached, and if the Amateur Athletic Union jurisdiction claim is eliminated from the American Olympic Association constitution."

"The federation feels that the jurisdiction of the American Olympic games is concerned, and that the American Olympic Association is not concerned with questions of local jurisdiction. If it is to be a truly representative American Olympic association it should have complete, unquestioned jurisdiction within its field and therefore should not derogate to another organization the right of stripping itself of any vestige of that control either directly or indirectly."

"Under the present rules controlling the receipt of entries in the Olympic games, every entry blank must bear two guarantees: That of the organization in the country concerned, recognized as having jurisdiction in a given sport, and with which the international federation responsible for the conduct of that sport in the Olympic games is in alliance, and, second, the guarantee of the National Olympic committee. The federation feels that the guarantee of the American Olympic committee should be sufficient, provided the various sports bodies in America guarantee to the local Olympic Association the status of their various representative athletes."

MEXICAN SOLDIERS  
PLAYING BASEBALL

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 16 (Special Correspondence).—The Mexican soldier, in need of every kind of assistance under the long administration of Porfirio Diaz, is today playing baseball.

Gen. F. R. Serrano, Secretary of War and Marine in the Obregon Cabinet, more than any one person has been responsible for the war. He held some things about the work to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at his hotel while visiting in Los Angeles with his family.

General Serrano said that the athletic system is now being installed in all garrisons, and the soldiers are taking to it with eagerness.

The national American sport and boxing are being introduced. The Cabinet minister declared that the troops are becoming expert baseball players.

"The idea of clean sports was first introduced by Gen. Enrique Estrada when he was war secretary and I was sub-secretary," continued. General Serrano. "I have kept it up with enthusiasm. They are much more content with good sport for their idle hours."

PLAYS REMARKABLE  
GOLF AT OXFORD C. C.

CHICOPEE FALLS, Aug. 31.—W. C. Hagen, British open champion, and H. Kirkwood, Australian star, defeated William Oge Worcester, professional, and Frank House, Oxford Club champion, in an 18-hole best ball match over the Oxford Country Club course today, Hagen breaking the course record of 71 by six strokes.

Hagen gave as perfect an exhibition of golf as possible. Not a hole did he play over par figures, while he had an eagle 9 on the 255-yard fourth and six birdies. Oge turned in the second best score, a 71, that tied the course record, a bad start in the outgoing round costing him his chance to break the mark. Kirkwood had a 72 and House was 10 strokes behind the Australian. Hagen won a special prize of \$50 for breaking the record. A large gallery watched the play. The cards:

Hagen, out.....	4 3 4 4 4 4 3—42
Kirkwood, out.....	3 5 3 4 4 4 4—43
Hagen, in.....	4 3 4 4 4 4 4—43—65
Kirkwood, in.....	5 3 4 5 4 4 5—37—72
Oge, out.....	5 4 5 4 4 4 4—43
House, out.....	5 3 5 4 4 4 4—43
Oge, in.....	4 3 5 4 4 4 4—39—71
House, in.....	4 5 4 5 5 4 4—41—83

Arrange Several  
Interesting Events

Inter-Club Cruise to Feature  
Final Weeks of Season

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Several unusual and exceedingly interesting events have been arranged for the final weeks of the metropolitan yachting season. There are the races against Great Britain for six-meter boats, the first Star Class national championship regatta and the inter-club cruise. Of course, the races against Great Britain are the most important still, from a yachting standpoint of general interest, the inter-club cruise will be the real feature of September.

Back in the winter of 1915, the first inter-club cruise was planned. It originally was proposed by H. E. Boucher, a former chairman of the race committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club and the Larchmont Yacht Club and who then was serving on the committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. Captain Boucher got his idea from the inter-club cruise arranged each summer on Great South Bay.

In proposing his plan, Captain Boucher drew attention to the fact that although individual yacht clubs held cruises, there was no attempt on the part of Long Island Sound Corinthians to cruise in a joint fleet and visit one another. He further pointed out that the New York Yacht Club cruise, the most important of the year, was only for large craft and that yachtsmen who owned boats of medium size had no opportunity of joining in a big cruise.

The clubs that got behind the first cruise were the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and the Rock Rosk Yacht Club. With the war on no further attempt was made to again hold an inter-club cruise. Still the idea was a good one, the first cruise was a success and more than one yachtsman asked if it ever was going to be repeated. Captain Boucher was willing to again promote the fixture, but was waiting for the right time for such an event.

With the international six-meter races for September, Captain Boucher came to the conclusion that the time was again ripe for an interclub cruise. He called an informal meeting of the representatives of the more important yacht clubs of Long Island Sound and proposed that as the majority of the yachtsmen would be going to Oyster Bay for the series against Great Britain, it would be a good idea if they cruised together, visiting the various yacht clubs on their way to the scene of the international fixture.

As all the clubs on Long Island Sound could not be visited it was proposed that the five organizations best situated for such a cruise should get behind the event and that the members of all the other clubs should be invited to join the squadron. The clubs that agreed to promote the cruise were the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club and the Stamford Yacht Club.

Each one of the five clubs sent a representative to serve on a special committee to promote the cruise. H. E. Boucher is the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Y. C. representative and is the chairman of the committee. C. G. Edwards, Stamford Yacht Club, is the secretary. H. C. Ferris is the Larchmont Yacht Club representative. The Indian Harbor Yacht Club is represented by R. A. Monks. J. F. L. Funke is the representative of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club.

The committee soon came to the conclusion that the cruise should be more or less of an informal affair. There will be races from port-to-port. They are going to start late, be short and end early.

Each club that is to be visited has agreed to provide some sort of an entertainment for the cruising Corinthians. Also each club will supply a mess dinner at a price fixed by the committee and all hands agreed that the price shall be small. A good time without formality and yet a reasonable cost is the slogan of the committee.

As Oyster Bay is to be the final destination and as the fleet has to be there on the eve of the starting of the international race, the committee decided that the rendezvous should be in Manhasset Bay. In the first cruise, the rendezvous had been Oyster Bay and the fleet had disbanded at Manhasset Bay.

The international races are to start Sept. 9. The committee decided that the fleet should rendezvous on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 4. As the Larchmont Yacht Club held its annual fall regatta on Labor Day, it was ordered that the time of the rendezvous should be after the finishing of the Larchmont race.

The first run of the cruise has been set for Tuesday, Sept. 5. It is from Manhasset Bay to the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, which is situated at Greenwich, Conn. On the following day the fleet returns to the westward and anchors at the Larchmont Yacht Club. The fourth run will be held on Sept. 8. It will be from Larchmont to the Stamford Yacht Club.

The final run originally was to have been from Stamford to Oyster Bay. It was to have brought the fleet to the anchorage of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club on the eve of the international races. This has been changed and, as a result, the final run will be from Stamford to Huntington Bay, where the yachtsmen will be the guests of the Huntington Bay Club. Sept. 9 the squadron will proceed at will to Oyster Bay.

RUTH SUSPENDED AGAIN  
CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (By The Associated Press).—G. H. Ruth, of the New York Yankees, was suspended for the third time this season by President Johnson of the American League today. The suspension is for three days. He will be eligible to return to the game Labor Day.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

Challenge Round  
Singles MatchesDavis Tennis Cup Competition  
Starts at Forest Hills, N. Y.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Australia's foremost tennis players today were at the West Side Tennis Club, ready to attempt to lift from America the Davis Cup, symbolic of the international tennis championship. Two singles matches were scheduled today, the doubles will be played tomorrow, and the final pair of singles encounters will take place Monday.

Upon G. L. Patterson, Australia's captain, and J. O. Anderson, will rest the burden of the antipodean attack today. Patterson, who won the world's singles title at Wimbledon, will open the play against W. T. Tilden 2d, the American champion, and Anderson will oppose W. M. Johnston, the brilliant San Franciscan, in the other event.

The Americans, naturally, are favored by tennis followers to win. Tilden is believed to be at the peak of his game, but in Patterson he will meet one of the ablest, most resourceful players in the world, a fighter whose game in the ties against France and Spain reached its highest level.

Many followers of the sport regard the match between the two rivals today as the unofficial challenge round for the world's title, inasmuch as Patterson, with the tall Philadelphia absent from the competition, won the crown which the latter wore for two years previously. Tilden has met Patterson four times before in tournament and Davis Cup play, and been victorious on each occasion.

Anderson, prevented from playing in the semi-final rounds, is now in shape to play again, and in practice against some of the leading American players has shown all of the brilliancy for which he is noted. In Johnston, he will meet one of the coolest, most resourceful of court generals. With Tilden, Johnston, national champion in 1915 and 1919, has kept America supreme for two years, and his game this season is apparently as strong as ever.

In reserve, America has Vincent Richards, who has risen to brilliant heights in the past few years, and the team captain and former national champion, R. N. Williams 2d. Richards, who with Tilden successfully defended the national doubles title against Patterson and P. O'Hara Wood earlier in the week, may pair with the Philadelphia tomorrow.

The choice of doubles combinations will depend largely on the outcome of today's matches, observers believing that a defeat for either Tilden or Johnston may result in the pairing of the singles stars to meet the emergency. Wood, who holds the world's mixed doubles title with Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, and R. C. Wertheim, are the other members of the Australian team.

This year's challenge round will mark the fifth time that America has defended the trophy.

MRS. F. I. MALLORY AND  
MISS WILLS ADVANCE

CEDARHURST, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Mrs. F. I. Mallory, national champion, and Miss Helen Wills, her youthful rival from Berkeley, Cal., advanced yesterday without difficulty through the first two rounds of the invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Rockaway Hunting Club. They are in opposite halves of the draw and favored to meet in the final round.

Miss Wills disposed of Miss Marlon Chapman, New Jersey State titleholder, 6-0, 6-0, after defeating Mrs. L. B. Brew, 6-0, 6-1. Mrs. Mallory drew a bye, first round and then defeated Miss Rosamond Newton of Boston, 6-0, 6-1.

Other survivors of the second round of play included: Miss L. H. Bancroft of West Newton, Mass.; Miss Phyllis Walsh and Miss Virginia Carpenter, Philadelphia; Mrs. DeForest Candee, Miss F. A. Ballin, Miss Margaret Grove and Miss Clara Cassel of New York.

## SCOTSMEN TO PLAY IN HALIFAX

TORONTO, Aug. 28 (Special).—At a meeting of the executives of the Ontario Curling Association held today a tentative itinerary was arranged for the party of Scottish curlers who will visit Canada next winter. Owing to the exact date of their arrival in Halifax not being certain as yet no exact dates were set for their visits to the various curling centers. The Scottish party will remain in Halifax for five days after their arrival in Canada and will then play at Moncton, N. B., Quebec and Montreal. Their program in Ontario includes two days at Kingston, the Detroit and Lindsay one day each, Toronto five days, Hamilton two days, Galt, London, and Owen Sound one day each and Detroit, Mich., two days. After their games in Detroit the party will proceed to Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Winnipeg and from there a number will go further west. The 30 curlers on the Scottish team will be accompanied by members of their family and the party will be over 60 strong.

## ICE HOCKEY LEAGUE'S PLANS

TORONTO, Sept. 1 (Special).—Announcement was made recently that President Frank Patrick of the Pacific Coast Hockey League, and Frank Calder of the National Hockey League, have confirmed the arrangement whereby the St. Patrick's Club of this city, professional hockey champions of the world, and holders of the Stanley Cup, will take a trip to the Pacific coast in December before the league season opens. In addition to the N. H. L. champions' visit, the various clubs of the Western Canada League will also visit Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle and play pre-season games. The St. Patrick's will leave Toronto during the first week in December and after playing at the Coast will play a number of other exhibitions in Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw and Regina on their homeward journey.

## BROOKLYN BUYS SCHREIBER

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The Brooklyn National League Club today announced the purchase of pitcher P. F. Schreiber from the Saginaw Club of the Michigan-Ontario League. Brooklyn took the pitcher south with them on the training trip last spring. Up to Aug. 20 last he had won 13 and lost 10 games with Saginaw.

## Doing Regular Duty With the Philadelphia Nationals



W. W. HUBBELL

HARD HITTERS ON  
PHILADELPHIA CLUB

Given Pitching, Wilhelm May  
Improve His Club's Standing  
in the 1923 Race

Everywhere except in the battery positions Manager I. K. Wilhelm of the Philadelphia Nationals has bolstered his team to a point where it may compare favorably next year with several on the circuit. The addition of J. D. Mook has added immeasurably to the outfield both from a batting and fielding standpoint; indeed, that player is already rated as another L. C. Bigbee by fans who have watched his work with Pittsburgh and the Phillies. Roy Leslie, the regular first baseman, and J. J. Rapp are others who have given the team an aspect of power. The latter, a former collegian and New York Giant recruit, is undeniably a star; so evident is this that Manager J. J. McGraw of the world's champions has been reported ready to turn over a quantity of good playing material or cash to bring Rapp back to the metropolis.

"There is not a chance of Rapp parting with us," Manager Wilhelm, however, asserted yesterday. "No doubt the Giants would be glad to have him back, for he has been batting lately with more consistency than anyone in their infield. But I have not the slightest intention of trading Rapp next spring to New York or any other club. What may develop, of course, cannot be told; I cannot say that such a move would be an impossibility, as, for instance, if the Giants were hard up for infielders and offered us a couple of star pitchers we might have to let one of our men go. But there is no intimation of such a thing happening."

"As a matter of fact, all the boys are satisfied to be with Philadelphia and have told me so. That is the only way a player or club can get along; if anyone is dissatisfied he must be let out, both for his own good and that of the team he plays for. Arthur Fletcher, as captain, has set a great example for the rest to follow. He is in there hustling every minute and is still dangerous in a pinch at bat. Frank Parkinson, Fletcher's partner around second, has come along fast and is, I believe, a star in every respect."

"Leslie's work at first impresses me; for he is a youngster and has yet to reach his prime. The way he hits that ball, though, makes me wonder what he will do a couple of years from now, when he is fully used to all grades of big league pitching. The whole team is composed of hard batters. It is true that we are favored somewhat by the close fences at Philadelphia, which are peculiarly adapted to our long drives, but if other teams hit hard they have the same advantage. And not all our victories are won at home, by any means."

"Braves Field is harder on a player's batting average than any other park I know of. Just the same, it is good to play a game there, because the fielders can cover so much ground that it makes it worth while. Good pitching should win its reward here in Boston, if anywhere."

"Speaking of pitchers, have you noticed the way Lee Meadows has come back? He has regained most of the mastery over batters that made him classed among the stars a couple of years ago. Wilbur Hubbell still pitches pretty consistently ball, while Philip Welnert, a left-hander, will be heard from next year, if signs mean anything."

## PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	95	57	.625
Vernon	91	59	.607
Los Angeles	88	64	.578
Salt Lake City	79	75	.513
Oakland	71	81	.467
Seattle	68	81	.457
Portland	59	91	.393
Sacramento	59	91	.393

## RESULTS THURSDAY

Oakland 6, Salt Lake City 1.	
Salt Lake City 12, Oakland 7.	
San Francisco 7, Portland 4.	
Los Angeles 7, Seattle 6.	
Vernon 9, Sacramento 4.	

LEE MEADOWS

Champion Must Play Fine  
Tennis to Keep His Title

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Only a glance at the draw for the annual singles championship of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which is to be played on the courts of the Germantown Cricket Club, Philadelphia, this month, is needed to prove to the follower of this sport that if W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, national and world's champion in 1920 and 1921, is to be successful in his defense of his present national honors, he will have to play as high-grade tennis as has been shown in any championship tournament in many years.

Tilden has been placed in the lower half of the draw and the champion is going to have some strong players to brush aside before he arrives at the final round. The stars who are in his half are R. N. Williams 2d, national champion in 1914 and 1916; G. L. Patterson, captain of the Australian Davis Cup team and present world's champion; W. F. Johnston, former intercollegiate champion who played Tilden in the final round last year; Senzo Shimizu, Japanese Davis Cup player of 1921 and former champion of California; P. O'Hara Wood of the Australian Davis Cup team; P. F. Neer, national indoor champion; P. E. Neer, Leland Stanford Junior University and intercollegiate champion in 1920; N. W. Niles, former intercollegiate champion; Dean Mathey, a former intercollegiate doubles champion, and A. W. Jones, national junior champion.

The leading candidate for the championship title in the upper half of the draw is W. M. Johnston, national draw in 1915 and 1919. Johnston appears to have a much easier path to the final round than Tilden, although he will not be without good competition almost from the start. The other seeded players in this half are J. O. Anderson of the Australian Davis Cup team; Vincent Richards, former national junior champion and member of the United States Davis Cup team; J. M. Alonso and Manuel Alonso of the Spanish Davis Cup team; S. H. Voshell, former indoor national champion; W. M. Washburn, United States Davis Cup team of 1921; L. E. Williams, Yale varsity tennis captain; R. C. Wertheim, Australian Davis Cup team; R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, Brooklyn, and H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco. The draw follows:

## FIRST ROUND—Upper Half

Leonard Beckman, New York, v. C. S. Rogers, Philadelphia.

I. S. Cravis, Philadelphia, v. S. W. Pearson, California.

H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, v. A. L. Reed, Philadelphia.

Philip Bagby, Kansas City, v. Alexander Iler, New York.

W. J. Clothier, Philadelphia, v. H. E. Love, Ardmore, Pa.

F. C. Anderson, Brooklyn, v. J. M. Alonso, Spain.

W. M. Washburn, New York, v. R. L. Bages, New York.

A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., v. E. C. Bache, New York.

M. C. Charest, Baltimore, v. H. C. Colborn, Philadelphia.

W. T. Campbell, Philadelphia, v. J. M. Lewin, Chicago.

S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, v. P. A. Casey, Philadelphia.

L. E. Williams, Philadelphia, v. W. T. Knight, Philadelphia.

Robert LeRoy, New York, v. Armand Marion, Tacoma, Wash.

R. W. Gilmore, New York, v. Manuel

Alonso, Spain.

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y., v. T. J. Mangan, Washington.

C. S. Garland, Pittsburgh, v. J. A. Magee, Baltimore.

C. L. Leitch, New York, v. W. J. Gallon, New York.

John Hennessey, Indianapolis, v. C. H. Fischer, Philadelphia.

T. J. Anderson, New York, v. H. H. Richards, New York.

E. T. Herndon, Longwood, v. F. A. Fall, Yonkers, N. Y.

E. C. Hall, Philadelphia, v. H. L. Bowman, New York.

T. C. Leonard, Cynwyd, Pa., v. R. C. Wertheim, Australia.

R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, v. I. Blitch, Westchester, N. Y.

E. M. Edwards, Haverford, Pa., v. J. T. Graves Jr., Washington.

P. S. Osborne, Philadelphia, v. J. E. W. Dudley, Washington.

Kornam Bramel, Cynwyd, Pa., v. E. C. Oelner, Montclair, N. J.

Illinois A. C. Cables  
Invitation to BorgClub's Offer Asks Him to Meet  
Weissmuller, Howell and Ross

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Arne Borg, famous speed swimmer of Stockholm, Sweden, was invited by cable last night to come to Chicago to swim in middle distance races against John Weissmuller of the Illinois A. C., it was announced here today by William Bachrach, swimming director of the club.

Borg is said to be the only swimmer who has broken a record set by Weissmuller, who holds nearly all world's free style records up to 500 yards. For a number of years Norman Ross of the I. A. C. held the world mark for 500 meters at 6m. 44s. Weissmuller broke this with a mark of 6m. 37s., and then along came Borg with performance of 6m. 32s.

The club's offer asks Borg to meet Weissmuller, Richard Howell and Ross in a two-night indoor swimming carnival the first Thursday and Friday in November.

Weissmuller is going after the world's record in the 50-yards free style swim here Sunday or Monday in a two-day swimming carnival at Edgewater Beach. Weissmuller was under the impression that he held the record, but discovered that D. P. Kahanamoku's record was still on the official ledger, 23s. for a straightaway swim. If the weather is not satisfactory Sunday, or if he fails to break the mark, he will have a second chance Monday.

While the Yankees were thus disposing of the Senators the third successive time, St. Louis ran into a snag in the ninth inning out at Cleveland, for, in spite of the fact that the Browns held a four-run lead, they let this slip away when Frank Davis' ineffectiveness and poor fielding were followed by a similar inability of Elam Vangilder to stem the tide. Cleveland had tried out a recruit pitcher, Winn, and Manager Tris Speaker had left him in for eight innings during which time the Browns had pounded out 14 hits for six runs. But it was all for nothing.

Urban Fisher, winning pitcher against Detroit yesterday, was charged with three errors at bat. He hit two sac bunts and drew two bases on balls, singling on his only official appearance at the plate.

A number of new outfielders are earning their spurs at this particular time. There is for instance John Roser of the Braves, who first won and then saved one of the games on yesterday's double card. Roser worked out before Fred Mitchell at St. Petersburg last March, and so impressed the manager that he was taken on his trial services. The recruit seems assured of a regular place in the 1923 Boston lineup. Connolly of Cleveland is another outfielder who is making good immediately upon being inserted into the big show.

Let it be forgotten, George Slaters is still on top in the American League batting list, showing 13 points better than R. Cobb, who is hitting for an even 400. Rogers Hornsby of the Detroit Cardinals, is 10 points below that coveted figure, but 15 ahead of J. G. Carey of Pittsburgh, who is second best batsman in the older circuit.

Track Meet Attracts  
Many Olympic Stars

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Track and field stars entered in the National A. A. U. championships to be held next week at Newark, N. J., include 40 competitors in the Olympic games at Antwerp two years ago. Thirty-nine of these were the colors of the United States, while the other participant, E. W. Thomson, now representing the Los Angeles Athletic Club, won the high-lunge championship for Canada.

A. W. Richards, former Cornell star, who scored heavily in the 1912 Olympic stock, also is a member of the Los Angeles team and will compete in the shotput, discus, 56-pound weight and running high jump.

Others prominent in the last Olympics who will be seen in action at Newark include: R. W. Landon and Pat McDonald, New York; M. L. Shields, Allen Woodring and Walter Whalen, Philadelphia; J. W. Driscoll, Boston; Ed Johnson, Pittsburgh; R. G. Hills, Washington; J. L. Murphy, Portland, Ore.; Lieut. E. C. Vidal, West Point; R. B. Watson, Kansas City; Herbert Brem, Baltimore; Hugo Politzer, Elizabeth, N. J.; J. B. Pearson, New York; Edwin Myers, J. W. Ray, E. E. Knourek and Loren Murchison, Illinois A. C.; Allan Hickey, Huntington, L. I.; George Schiller, Oliver Corey and Otto Anderson, Los Angeles.

## WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tulsa	89	53	.627
St. Joseph	79	63	.558
Wichita	79	61	.564
Sioux City	73	65	.529
Omaha	71	71	.500
Oklahoma City	65	77	.458
Des Moines	53	87	.374
Denver	50	91	.355

## RESULTS THURSDAY

Sioux City 8, Oklahoma City 3.

Sioux City 12, Oklahoma City 8.

Wichita 13, Denver 4.

Omaha 9, St. Joseph 5.

Tulsa 19, Des Moines 10.

MR. ALLEN WAGES CLEAN  
CAMPAIGN IN MASSACHUSETTSCorps of Workers Have Volunteered to Aid in Securing  
Highest Honor in Massachusetts

Illustrating strikingly the growing desire of the people of the United States for cleaner political methods is the campaign now being waged in Massachusetts by J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General, for the Republican nomination for Governor, in which all of the men and women taking prominent part are unpaid volunteers. At Mr. Allen's headquarters in the Tremont Building, Boston, it is said that the only individuals on his pay roll are the stenographers.

It is declared confidently at headquarters that more volunteers are working for the Attorney-General in his campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor than are engaged in any of the other numerous primary contests waged today in Massachusetts.

Upon Elliot H. Robinson of Newton, Mr. Allen's unpaid campaign manager, devolves the work of co-ordinating the activities of the different volunteer local managers in all parts of the State. If there is anything with which the general manager has to contend above another it is the tendency of some of the volunteers to become overenthusiastic. Mr. Robinson says, "Not an enlistment in the 'army' of free workers for Mr. Allen was solicited, according to Mr. Robinson."

## Entire Strength Not Known Yet

How formidable is the movement to make the Attorney-General Governor is not revealed as yet. It is asserted that many men are working for Mr. Allen and are not allowing the fact of their political preference to become known. It is probable that before the state primaries are held, on Sept. 12, that many of the men who are secretly working for the Attorney-General will be making public that fact and boldly using all their influence to insure his nomination.

The Allen-for-Governor-of-Massachusetts movement is declared to be one of conviction rather than of personal or political preference. In

practically all of the letters from men and women volunteering their services in the campaign it was made evident that admiration for the work the Attorney-General did in purifying the conduct of affairs in the offices of the district attorneys of Suffolk and Middlesex counties was the motive actuating the would-be primary workers.

It is held to be a fact of unusual comment that in the army of men and women working for the nomination of the Attorney-General by the Republicans for Governor that there are no "gang politicians," so-called. The fact that there is no campaign fund above the legal \$2500 is held to be a deterrent to the zeal of the professional politician.

## Little Money To Be Spent

The money the attorney-general's manager is spending for stationery, postage, railroad fares, hotel bills and stenographers' salaries—nothing more says Mr. Robinson, else the campaign could not be conducted within the legal limit. Mr. Allen's political headquarters are conducted in his own law offices.

The attorney-general is conducting his part of the work with the grand jury extraordinary, now sitting in the Suffolk county courthouse, from his offices in the State House and he has abandoned most of his field campaign work because the duties of his present office demand most of his time. "The attorney generalship first, campaigning second," is the way Mr. Robinson puts it.

Comment on the fact that Alvan T. Fuller, lieutenant governor and candidate for the Republican re-nomination, is conducting such a quiet campaign is explained by one of his campaign managers by the statement that Mr. Fuller proposes to expend no more than \$1500, the legal limit assigned to candidates for party nominations for the second place on the state tickets.

Western Clubs Hold  
the Whip Hand Now

Excepting New York, No Eastern Team Rates Above .500

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (By The Associated Press).—The standing of the clubs in the National and American leagues indicates that, except for the two New York teams, the western divisions in both circuits collectively are much stronger than the eastern wings. An analysis of the games played between eastern and western clubs at the conclusion of the inter-sectional series just ended reveals that the western teams in each league have a decided advantage over the eastern.

In the National League 290 inter-sectional games have been played, of which the western clubs have won 170 for a percentage of .586, while the eastern clubs have won 120 for a percentage of .414. The margin in favor of the western clubs in the American League is not so great. Of 301 inter-sectional games in the B. B. Johnson circuit the western quartet has won 166 for a percentage of .551, while the eastern four has won 135 for a percentage of .449.

Cincinnati has been the best inter-sectional performer in the National League with a percentage of .629, after which comes Pittsburgh with .611. The Giants, ranking third, are the only eastern club to get better than an even break, their percentage being .554.

Chicago and St. Louis played at the same pace against the eastern clubs, each having a percentage of .548. Brooklyn, Boston, and Philadelphia trail with marks under .500.

Detroit's mark of .671 in the inter-sectional title is the best in either league. Second to the Tigers in the American League come the Yankees with .587, who, like the Giants in the National, are the only eastern club to play better than .500.

Then follow the St. Louis Browns, Cleveland, Washington, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston in the order. The White Sox with .427 are the only western club in either circuit that went below the .500 mark in inter-sectional contests.

The inter-sectional records in both leagues follow:

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST vs. WEST			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	41	53	.554
Brooklyn	30	43	.411
Boston	26	47	.342
Philadelphia	23	47	.329
Totals	120	170	.414

WEST vs. EAST			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	46	26	.639
Pittsburgh	44	28	.611
Chicago	40	33	.548
St. Louis	40	33	.548
Totals	170	120	.586

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST vs. WEST			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	31	.587
St. Paul	43	32	.573
Philadelphia	32	44	.421
Boston	24	50	.324
Totals	135	166	.449

WEST vs. EAST			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	51	25	.671
St. Louis	48	23	.678
Cleveland	39	35	.527
Chicago	32	43	.427
Totals	166	135	.551

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MARINES WIN ALL  
SHOOTING EVENTS

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 31.—United States Marines made a clean sweep in the Sea Girt interstate rifle and pistol matches here today, winning all six matches. In the Cruikshank match the team of the Fifth Regiment Marines won by a score of 588 out of a possible 630.

Priv. G. D. White and Sergt. G. A. Lonkey, both of the marines, in the all-comers' match at 600 yards, tied with 14 additional bullseyes apiece. In the Rogers all-comers' mid-range match at 600 yards, Priv. A. C. Cahall, Marine Corps, scored seven bullseyes over a possible 100, winning.

## INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	98	42	.700
Rochester	85	55	.607
Buffalo	82	62	.569
Jersey City	76	65	.539
Toronto	69	72	.489
Reading	58	83	.411
Syracuse	53	89	.373
Newark	43	96	.309

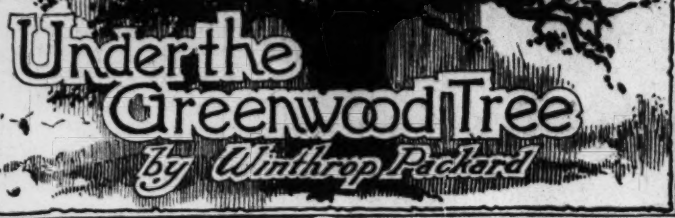
## RESULTS THURSDAY

Jersey City 10, Syracuse 1.

Syracuse 10, Jersey City 7 (11 innings).

Rochester 3, Newark 1.





## Bloom of Cape Cod

I THINK the Utricularias the most fortunate of plants. They dwell on or beside the loveliest waters in the world in which some of them, most fortunate of all, swim free, smiling voyagers over placid inland seas. Some one has said that smiles are golden; surely then the Utricularias smile for their nodding heads are of richest gold and their personate corollas have the effect of grotesque, gleeful faces as they swim toward you across rippled levels that reflect the blue of the summer sky. They are plants of the Atlantic coast of North America, these free swimmers and you will find them in placid waters from Maine to Texas. Inland they are rare or wanting.

Of these coast dwelling plants, most luckily placed of all, it seems to me, are the ones that inhabit the clear, water, sandy-bottomed ponds of Cape Cod. "The Cape" is a happy sort of world by itself as all who frequent its shores will agree, a merry meeting place of plant and animal life from north and south. In a latitude where the chill Arctic currents of the North Atlantic strike the Massachusetts coast, where often boreal breezes from the Hudson Bay region bring bitter cold, it has the climate of tide water Virginia, brought to it by the southwest trade winds. These in summer are tempered by passage over long miles of deep sea waves. Hence we have a climate where north meets south and both are content, where the hermit thrush, habitant of cool north woods, mingles his song with that of the Carolina wren. In the same way the butterfly hunter finds there the buckeye butterfly whose home is in the south, and more than one southern flower has sent seeds north on the southwest trades, to find root and blossom in this little section of Vir-

ginia that has somehow strayed to New England.

Of the source of these lovely waters, the Cape ponds, one cannot be so sure. Concerning them geologists differ. The glacier which dumped the Cape where it is left it a jumbled mass of barren sand, gravel and boulders, kames, moraines and level outwash plains. Kames and plains it left pitted with "kettle holes." Years ago it was the custom of the Ponkapog Indians dwelling in southeastern Massachusetts, to call one of these bowl-shaped depressions in the land by the Indian name for bowl—a kinnequaw—and, though the Indians have long gone, the name in some places persists. The ice sheet of three hundred thousand years ago melting and thus dropping its burden of grates and boulders, left fragments of harder ice behind it, here and there. These stranded land-cruising icebergs blocked the debris away from the place where they stood and later, melting, left a kinnequaw to mark the site. Everyone of these earthen bowls brims with crystal water. Often there is no visible inlet or outlet but the water remains, clear and wonderful throughout the centuries.

One geologist has said that this is water from rain that fell, perhaps long ago on the Laurentian highlands, hundreds of miles to northward, that sank into the ground and caught between impervious strata, has filtered slowly through the miles—and years—till it seeks its level here amidst the sand. Its purity would seem to corroborate this talk of long filtration. Another geologist doubts this and thinks that it is merely surface water trapped on a clay bottom and seeping through the loose sand that tops it. Through the centuries the sun and the rain between them have laughed hills and vales alike into verdure. Only the deep ponds lack this—and

some are very deep—but shallows and all margins are vivid with plant life. In hollows that humus has built into meadows through which brooks that skirt the eskers love to meander I find the cardinal flower, its fire-crimson flaming from cool shadows. The Cape cranberry growers are wont to convert these level meadows into cranberry bogs, but the cardinal flower, the cardinal for a time. But they persist; often they move down into the cranberry ditches and set their flame athwart the maroon green of the vine-matted bog, making a wonder of color in its wide frame. In August the clethras stipple a white fringe along the hillsides and send their gentle fragrance over all, mingling it with the spicy aroma of the pitulophyes. The trade winds which blow in from the southern sea bring with them a tropic fragrance that has the same base, subtended by the odor of cool brine. At dawn, at sea, of a "spicy tropic smell" anywhere between Nantucket and the West Indies.

It is surroundings like these that help make the Cape ponds so attractive. Some, often the clearest and deepest, seem to quite lack plant life. It is as if their crystal fluid contained some antiseptic toward chlorophyll that prevented it. Others are so crowded with bloom that stars the shores and leans upward through all shallows that there is not room there for it all and it contests the surface with the ripples. The yellow dog lily, the fragrant white pond lily, the floating heart, fill the bottom with their roots, occupy the surface pads, and hold up honey for the wild bees in their delectable blooms all day long. Among these cruise the Utricularias, yellow succubated, piquant faces on slender stems that nod with the dancing ripples. At the surface are the air-inflated pontoons that keep the plant afloat and below these trail the roots that are roots and keel and rudder for these live ships, all in one. To live on such a pond, to cruise freely on its surface, to be fed and clothed in beauty by it, seems to me should be the height of happiness for any plant—which is why I think the Utricularias so fortunate.

On shore the gold of the Utricularia blooms is matched and multiplied a thousand times by that of the hedge hyssop. So far as I can see there is no excuse for the name. The plant is not a hyssop nor has it anything to do with hedges. It is a little thing whose greenery matches the sand and shore and whose golden trumpets open to the sky in innumerable numbers. Its tiny beauty, so multiplied, makes the flower a part of the color scheme of the pond shore, somewhat as repeated flecks of unobtrusive color add beauty and value to a priceless Oriental rug. Mingled inextricably with the plants of the hedge hyssop on the shore of the Cape pond I know of no flower that is not found outside of this region in Massachusetts. That is the thread-leaved sundew. Sundews the State has indeed, spatulate leaved and round leaved, little, hardly noticeable plants that catch the dew in most minute drops on their glandular-haired leaves and hold it, however hot the sun all through the day. They have inconspicuous white flowers that few people ever see. Indeed the plants themselves are so small and retiring that, though they are common enough, they are but little known.

On the pond shore the thread-leaved sundew grows like the grass of the field, a grass whose threadlike leaves are an old-rose red that dyes the shore for rods. Out of this carpet of rose-color rise the slender, slender, bearing flowers of soft shell so unusual to one used to the other sundews that it seems at first quite improbable that they should belong to this plant. And, as if these were not glories enough for one little sandy-bottomed, shallow pond tucked deep in the woods on the bow of the Cape, I find growing in the water and out a pink composite flower that is none other than Coreopsis rosea, the pink tickseed. This pretty plant blooms rather in Virginia than in Massachusetts and I believe this pond shore to be its northernmost limit.

These last two are native plants that have strayed north from their usual more southern habitat. But the Cape has stranger plant visitors than these. One is the yellow yarrow which flows in gold over the sandy barrens in May, a pulse blossomed shrub that I fancy was brought by early settlers from the British Isles that few people not miss the hills of home too much. Certainly the plant was introduced from Europe and thrives in its new home, for it is established locally from this region as far south as Virginia. On Nantucket a plant or two of Scotch heather have been found, but they do not seem to thrive so far from their native hills.

Strangest of all, in one Cape Cod pond grows vigorously and profusely the Japanese lotus. The plants fill a shallow bay an acre in extent, their great bell-shaped leaves borne well above the surface of the water on strong stems. Above these lift on equally strong stems the beautiful big yellow blossoms often two feet above the leaves. These, six inches across when fully open above the big green leaves, make the little cove the most exotically picturesque stretch of water that I know. The local legend has it that years ago a visitor from Japan—the guest, one must fancy, of one of the Cape's round-the-world sea captains—brought a few seeds in his pocket and planted them in the sand of the pond bottom. Whatever their source, they are the biggest and most striking of all the flowers of the Cape ponds. They are beautiful, too, in their superb way, but not the most beautiful. Among the many native plants it would be hard to say which is that, unless one picks the tiny, free-floating Utricularias.

**FISH CATCH IS LIGHT**  
SAN DIEGO, CAL., Aug. 24.—The arrival of skipjack in local waters marks the end of the summer fishing season in the history of the business. According to the San Diego Fish Cannery Association, the albacore and tuna pack for this year will amount to about 200,000 cases, or fully 50 per cent below normal. San Diego fishermen have abandoned their quest for tuna in local waters and are now engaged in catching skipjack, as the presence of the latter fish is an infallible indication that the tuna and albacore season is at an end.

## HOTELS AND TRAVEL

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Residence of H. M. the King of England.  
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This First Class Residential HOTEL stands in its own grounds of 9 acres, facing the Southern Street of 200 acres. Established in the 17th Century, now possesses all modern comforts.

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8 GOLF LINKS within easy access.  
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UP TO DATE  
View of the Lake and Mountains  
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September an Ideal Month for Tourists  
SCENERY EQUAL TO THAT OF THE ROCKIES  
Golf, Tennis, Saddle Horses, Dancing, Steam Heat and Log Fires. Attractive Weekly Rates for September.  
Many Side Trips Amidst Glorious Autumnal Follage  
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Intervals, New Hampshire  
Same Management Hotel Wells, Lake Winapeaukee

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Reduced Prices Meals and Rooms

Dining Room Open to the Public  
SEATING CAPACITY 400—SECOND FLOOR  
Club Breakfast, 6:45 a. m. to 10 a. m. \$2.50 to 3.50  
Lunches, 12:30 p. m. to 2 p. m. 50c  
Evening Dinner, 6 p. m. to 7:30 p. m. 75c  
Sunday Chicken Dinner, 9 p. m. to 7:30 p. m. 75c

**RATES PER DAY—EUROPEAN PLAN:**

100 rooms	Single	Double
200 rooms	\$1.50	\$2.50-\$3.00
200 rooms, with private toilet	\$2.00	\$3.00-\$4.00
400 rooms, with private bath	\$2.50-\$3.00	\$3.00-\$7.00

"Largest Popular Price Hotel on the Pacific Coast."

FIFTH AND MAIN STREETS, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

## HOTEL NOTES

A central bureau where hotel men may receive information on short cuts and the co-ordination of the efforts of employees to obtain the greatest efficiency is planned by the American Hotel Association Educational Campaign, which recently opened offices in the Palmer House, Chicago.

Through a research bureau a standard practice manual will be compiled and a personal service will be furnished at a reasonable cost to hotels to give expert advice and assistance in co-ordinating the work of hotel management. It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of dollars will be saved hotel owners through organized concentration on problems of taxation and unfavorable legislation and the checking of profit leaks through information gained from other hotel keepers. Through intensive instruction of hotel department heads in the selection, assigning and handling of minor employees, much will be done toward reducing the labor turnover and eliminating the high cost of efficiency and lack of harmony in hotel operation.

Auto patronage at hotels in the mountain resorts constantly is increasing. Managers of summer hotels agree that the guests who stay several weeks are less numerous, but their place is being taken by auto parties on tour. According to one report, more than 90,000 automobiles bound for the White Mountains passed over the Daniel Webster Highway in one week this summer, and auto patronage has increased in this section 250 per cent over last year.

One of the charming resorts of America is the Big Four Inn in the Monte Cristo Basin of the Cascade Mountains, reached by the Hartford & Eastern Railway from Seattle. The Big Four Inn is a modern hotel with spacious lobby and large fireplace. It is inaccessible by automobile. The train winds up the mountain for about 30 miles along the banks of the Stillaguamish River, and a boardwalk nearly one mile long extends from the inn to the glacier.

Hotel men of San Francisco will welcome the revival of the Portola Festival, which was discontinued in 1913. The Portola ranked with the famous "Mardi Gras" carnival in New Orleans, and it is the plan of the business men of San Francisco to make the next celebration at least as notable as previous events.

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Woody hills, placid waters, verdant valleys, unsurpassed coloring of mountain and plain. All sports, hiking, climbing, boating, golf, tennis, flying. Fine macadam roads, historic battle grounds, beautiful parks. Road map, historic booklet, list of boarding houses and hotels free. Address W. B. KELLEY, Secretary, Board of Trade, Lake George, N. Y.

1000 Rooms, each with Bath  
Room and Bath, \$2.50 and up  
Rooms with two single Beds and Bath, \$6 and \$7  
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Near 5th Ave.  
In the very center of New York's business and social activities. Metropolitan in its appointments and operation, yet known best of all for its homelike quiet and for the unfailing comfort that its guests expect of it.  
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The traveler arriving at Grand Central Terminal can go directly to any one of the Bowman Hotels at Parkman Square without taxicab or baggage transfer.

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Close to amusement and shopping centers. Unique dining loggia overlooking snakes palm garden. Orchestra music of highest order.  
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East Windham, New York  
Beautifully situated on the Catskill Mountains, 4000 square miles, including Berkshire, Green and White Mountains.

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Special rates for September. An ideal month in the Adirondacks. Excellent table. Fine golf course only one block away.  
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Beautiful location, convenient all points. Golf, fishing; large shady lawn. Good board, spring water. Modern conveniences. On Main road. Apply for rates.  
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Are Cordially Invited to Visit the Booth of

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"No cause or class should stand, I maintain, unless it can go before the people as a whole, and stand on its merits. I do not wish to dilute the farmer organization. It has been said the interests of the rural districts and the urban centers are far apart—that oil and water, will not mix. I say each one needs the other. What is good for one should be good for the other."

The present Government, he said, was more or less of an accident, as it had not been planned. It originated in the farmers' movement, but as a governing group it had no policy nor leader. It found itself elected with a majority in the House, and in order that a Government should be carried on, it was forced to select a leader and form a policy afterward.



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## EDUCATIONAL

## Holland Enjoys Many Reforms in Public and Private Schools

The Hague, July 29  
Special Correspondence  
WHEN in 1918 Cort van der Linden's Liberal Cabinet was succeeded by a Protestant-Roman Catholic Coalition Cabinet with Jonkheer Charles Ruijs de Beerenbrouck at its head, the first State Department of Public Instruction, Arts and Sciences in Holland was created and Dr. Johannes Theodoor de Visser, a Protestant clergyman of great ability, appointed its head.

After having been a pastor for a considerable number of years, Dr. de Visser became in 1897 a member of the Second Chamber of the States General. Twelve years later he resigned his pastorate and devoted himself wholly to political and social activities, and became the leader of the Christian Historical Party in the Dutch Lower House.

Admired by Opponents  
The victory of the Conservatives resulted in new school laws and Dr. de Visser undertook this task with enthusiasm. In the short period of four years he brought about the complete equalization of private and public instruction. Although many disagreed with the policy of the Government in educational matters, and although the school reforms have proved very costly, that is not the fault of any particular Minister. The fact that Dr. de Visser's opponents admire his work and hope that his tenure of office may be prolonged is gratifying, but probably he will refuse to be a member of the new Cabinet which Jonkheer Ruijs is trying to form at present.

Professor Casimir, a well-known schoolman, recently praised Dr. de Visser for being truly democratic. One of his first deeds as Minister was to provide money for young students without means. Another measure on democratic lines was the institution of graduated tuition fees for pupils of elementary schools. The parents paying in proportion to their income for the first child sent to school, with a reduction of 20 per cent for every other child up to the sixth and seventh when no fee is charged. Moreover, Dr. de Visser abolished the teaching of Latin in the schools in order to make it possible for children of all classes, without distinction of social standing or financial means, to attend the high schools.

Small Subsidized Schools  
One of the most important tasks of the Department of Public Instruction was the passing of the law on elementary instruction which entitles every religious denomination to have its school subsidized by the State, if it will attend the classes. It cannot be said, however, that a wise use has always been made of this law. In many small villages there are nowadays three or four schools, each attended by less than 50 children. This is far too costly, especially under present conditions, and no doubt a law will have to be amended somewhat.

In 1920 the private high schools were also brought on an equal footing with the public ones. Recently Dr. de Visser introduced a bill, which has still to be discussed, to change the High School system entirely. Holland has at present two completely different high school types: the so-called Higher Citizen School (German Realschule) and the Gymnasium (classical high school). Dr. de Visser's bill would combine the two into one school with a classical section (A) and a general section (B), in both of which Latin would be taught, but in (B) no Greek.

A Board of Experts  
Technical instruction has only recently been regulated by law in Holland. In 1919 a law was passed entitling private technical schools to a Government subsidy. In the same year Dr. de Visser created a Board of Education consisting of schoolmen and educational experts to advise the Government in educational matters. The board is also free to express its opinion when it feels inclined to do so.



Dr. Johannes T. de Visser

Chief of the First State Department of Public Instruction in Holland

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## The Observatory

WHILE the number of cases considered is not large enough to warrant any sweeping conclusions, the investigation recently completed in the Central High School of Syracuse, N. Y., may serve the purpose of throwing light on the important question of why pupils leave the public schools before their course of study is finished. According to an article by H. T. Eaton in School and Society, this investigation was undertaken to determine, if possible, what relation there is between poor scholarship and the pupil's decision to abandon his school work.

That there is such a relation seems to have been made abundantly clear. During the year 167 pupils, constituting approximately 10 per cent of the school's total enrollment, dropped out. Of this number 34 were eliminated or eliminated themselves so soon after the year's work began that they left no record of class-room success or lack of it. As for the other 133, nearly 40 per cent were from 75 to 100 per cent complete failures in the subjects they were taking. Moreover, considering the whole group and averaging its scholastic record, it is found that the average pupil who left was a failure in more than half of the studies. Comparison of the work of the 133 who dropped out with the work of the 1500 who remained reveals another significant fact. The average failure of the latter was eight-tenths of a subject; of the former, two and two-tenths subjects. That not more than 2 per cent of the pupils who left were seniors was only to be expected. Pupils who succeed in going so far in their studies are certain to make an added effort to complete their course. That more than 52 per cent of them were freshmen will also cause neither surprise nor misgiving. If individual adjustment to high school work is impossible, the sooner the fact is disclosed the better.

The situation, then, is plain enough. The boys and girls who leave school before their time are almost always poor students. But this discovery does not make the task of the schools any the easier. Indeed, it serves rather to complicate it. Do the pupils, who presumably have done fairly well in the grades, fail in their high school work because their intellectual development has reached its ultimate limit, or because the high school curriculum either does not meet their needs or makes no appeal to them? In any case, what is to be done with these pupils? Are they to be left to drop out, or is some attempt to be made to arrange a special form of education for their benefit? It is questions such as these that the educationalist is asking himself.

The available report on the Syracuse investigation makes no mention of the ages of the pupils who left school. Perhaps this matter was not considered. But it might well have been. It would be interesting to know,

for instance, whether the boys and girls who could not succeed in high school had previously had difficulty in doing the work of the grades. Many poor scholars, in high school and even in college, naturally have been poor scholars from the very beginning of their educational life, but not infrequently the troubles which the high school student, more especially the freshman, encounters are due to his inability to adjust himself quickly enough to new conditions and new methods of study. He finds himself facing subjects which are entirely different from any he has ever faced before and his personal responsibilities are largely increased. When the transition which he is expected to achieve without much outside aid proves too much for him, poor classroom standing is the result.

As a result of action by the last insular Legislature, the 20,000 or more Philippine teachers have an opportunity to avail themselves of the benefits of a liberal pension law. It is now provided that the teacher shall be automatically retired at the age of 65 years. The annuity she receives is determined by her average pay during the three years immediately preceding retirement. If she is ending 20 years of service she receives four tenths of her average yearly salary during the last three years of service; if she is ending 23 years she receives one-half; 26 years, six-tenths and 32 or more years, eight-tenths. But the maximum is \$1600 annually. The scheme, which is contributory and therefore follows the best modern practice, is financed by assessing the teacher 3 per cent of her salary. The Government appropriates an equal amount. Furthermore, the Insular Treasurer is authorized to add to this fund any moneys resulting from leaves of absence without pay, unfilled positions and other salary savings which usually amount to \$100,000 a year.

If its 1923 schoolhouse construction program is finally approved and carried to a successful conclusion, New York City will not only conquer part-time, sessions and similar enemies of efficient education but will make up in one year all the ground lost during many recent years of inaction. The new budget, easily the most ambitious in the history of the city, calls for the expenditure of \$54,000,000 for additional school buildings and of nearly \$100,000,000 more for the purchase and improvement of 83 schoolhouse sites and playgrounds.

These proposed new buildings, 50 of them for elementary pupils and seven for high school pupils, will have a total seating capacity of 108,340. When they are completed and ready for use, New York will enjoy, for the first time in more than a decade the experience of being able to offer full-time educa-

tion to every child who is entitled to it. The exact location of the new elementary schools or the proportion to be allotted to the several boroughs have not yet been determined but, as far as the high schools are concerned, a tentative arrangement gives three to Manhattan, two to Queens, one to the Bronx and the other to Brooklyn.

The New York decision to undertake large-scale building operations will arouse interest in cities and towns in all parts of the country. Although millions and millions of dollars were spent on new schoolhouses last year and many more millions will be spent this coming year no state is yet so fortunately situated that it can say definitely when the time will arrive when accommodations will equal the demand for them. Only last week it was announced by the Massachusetts Board of Education that thousands of children in this State would next month find themselves going to school on part-time or under the platoon system. That conditions are certain to improve is indicated, however, by the fact that 38 new buildings are under construction and 20 more have been authorized.

Grammar Is Winning Way Back Into English Schools  
The question of grammar in British schools has been brought into prominence by an appeal for the adoption of a uniform terminology in the teaching of the subject issued by the Classical Association, the Modern Language Association, the English Language Association, the English Association, and four important associations of teachers. The position of grammar has for some time been unsatisfactory. In many schools the subject receives but little attention, and in the case of many primary schools it is not taught at all.

The pendulum had swung too far, however, and signs of a reaction are now visible—much to the gratification not only of teachers of languages but also of educationalists generally. Granted the abolition of the old uneducational methods, and the adoption of a uniform terminology, the study of grammar will assuredly once more be conceded a definite and important place in the curriculum. Ample justification for the study of the subject is indeed forthcoming. That it is an essential pre-requisite to the acquisition of foreign languages is universally admitted. But it is also valuable in itself. If English teaching is to be educational in the full sense of the word it must be effective in developing judgment and reasoning power—and no other part of English does this so efficiently and vigorously as grammar. Every decision in parsing demands close observation and discrimination, and statements of the functions and relations of words involve generalizations and reasoning. Grammar provides valuable practice in abstract thinking. In a sense grammar is even more important for children who are not going on to foreign languages, as they will not get this training except in English.

Several objections have been raised against the reintroduction of grammar into the schools. The chief point made by its opponents would seem to be that, owing to its lack of interest, the English language "has no grammar." That this is not strictly true is evident when the grammarless Englishman gets into difficulties with "who" and "whom." But even were the statement literally accurate it would not in itself carry much weight. Grammar does not depend upon a multitude of inflections; it deals with the functions and relations of words as expressions of thought, and these are independent of inflections. Indeed, even the teacher of English composition who does not favor formal grammar welcomes the opportunity of teaching sufficient of the subject to enable the pupil to understand such terms as subject, object, noun and concord, in the correction of exercises.

## The Concours Général Is Revived in France After Twenty Years

Paris, France  
Special Correspondence

AFTER 20 years of eclipse the Concours Général has come into its own again. If it was not revived with all the pomp and magnificence it knew under the Empire and the early years of the Third Republic it was, nevertheless, welcomed with sympathy.

In the old days the Concours Général was something like intellectual Olympic Games. It was a hot contest between the best pupils of all the lycées of France. For a whole year emulation was stirred all over the country. To be admitted to take part in the Concours was a great honor. But what glory you succeeded in obtaining a prize! The ceremony of prize-giving took place in the majestic amphitheater of the Sorbonne in the presence of members of the Institute, ambassadors, ministers, etc. There was a large attendance of all the persons interested in literature and science eager to render homage to the laureates—perhaps illustrious men of tomorrow. There it was that Raymond Poincaré, then great-master of the university, put the laurel wreath on the head of his future opponent, André Tardieu. The day ended by a dinner given by the President of the Republic to the principal victors.

But 20 years ago many faults were found with the Concours Général. It was said that professors giving way to personal pride—or interest—had a tendency to devote their whole attention to the best pupils who, loaded with rewards at the Concours, would bring them fame; while the others were neglected. It was also said that it developed among the pupils an excessive spirit of emulation contrary to good intellectual work. The Concours was suppressed.

It was soon found, however, that the élite of the lycées, lacking this stimulus, were less brilliant while the mediocre pupils remained mediocre. The classical studies were on the decline. M. Guist'hau who under several Briand ministries had the portfolio of Public Instruction seriously envisaged the re-establishment of the Concours Général. But the great war came and the project was left in suspense. Four years of combat pitilessly reaped the young of France. Léon Bérard, the actual Minister of Public Instruction, who so strongly speaks in favor of the humanities, thought that the Concours Général might be a means to help in the reconstitution of an intellectual "aristocracy."

The 1922 Concours Général has, of course, undergone changes. It only accepted pupils of the upper classes, while it used to be extended to boys from 11 up. And all the lycées of France did not take part this year: only the Paris and Versailles lycées were admitted. The Concours was

of the new plan will not transform Central Grammar School into a so-called "select school" and that no race or racial mixture will be discriminated against in working out the plan. Every child, no matter of what race, who can successfully pass the entrance tests in oral English will be entitled to admission. Those who fail to pass the tests will be required to seek admission to some other public school.

It will be the aim of the school, under the new plan, to provide for the education of boys and girls from homes in which English is the spoken language. The claim has been made that, under existing conditions, children in the grammar grades who have an excellent knowledge of English have been retarded in their work because of the fact that others in the same classes have had an imperfect knowledge of the English language that has prevented them from going ahead in their work as rapidly as their other classmates.

During the last year several petitions have been sent to the school department by citizens urging the establishment of a school with special requirements in English, and it is largely in response to these that the change in the status of Central Grammar School has been ordered.

Any child, no matter in what part of the city he resides, may make application for admission to Central Grammar. He will be required to undergo an examination in oral English that will be given by the principal, the supervising principal for the Island of Oahu, and the teacher of the grade to which the pupil seeks admission. These examinations will consist of a few simple questions in simple English, and from the replies given by the applicant will be judged his fitness to enter the school.

It is now estimated that nine-tenths of the children who will apply for admission to Central Grammar School in September will be of Oriental parentage, principally Japanese and Chinese. These children have been attending kindergartens in order to qualify in English, anticipating, perhaps, the change in the status of Central Grammar.

## Making Ancient Greek Live in an American High School

Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 21  
Special Correspondence

THROUGH the efforts of one woman, starting nearly 14 years ago, and continuing enthusiastically to today, Greek has been made one of the most attractive and sought-after languages offered by the Berkeley High School, which now has an attendance of more than 1800 pupils. In the place of the usual handful of boys and girls taking Greek if it is offered in the average high school, this supposedly "dead" language attracts scores and even hundreds into its classes every year at the Berkeley High School. Plays and dialogues are presented in the original Greek; a magazine written and printed entirely in ancient Greek is published every

## What the School Counselors Accomplish in Philadelphia

"PLEASE, Miss Hamilton, the teacher says you can tell me how to get working papers." As the boy rather hesitatingly stated his errand to the school counselor, he handed her a note from his teacher. The counselor, greeting him with an encouraging smile, glanced at the note and read. "Richard says he must go to work. He is one of the brightest boys in his section, and should be kept in school if possible. Will you please see what you can do?"

A heart-to-heart talk with Richard revealed that his ambition was to be an electrical engineer. He had hoped to go through high school and then work his way through some technical school, but as he was the oldest of several children, his father expected him to leave school at 16 and begin helping the family. His father was a workman, not earning large wages, and Richard would like to help if he could do it without having to leave school; perhaps by working evenings, and Saturdays, and during vacations, but his father insisted that he work full time.

The variety of calls for help Richard had scarcely left the office encouraged by the counselor's promise to have a talk with his parents and see if arrangements could be made for him to finish high school. When a teacher came in to discuss one of her pupils, a girl who had done well, until this year when she seemed to lose all interest. Edith was staying out of school more than half the time, and edict visits to her home by the attendance officer had resulted in her return to school for only a few days at a time. Neither the teacher nor the attendance officer in his necessarily hurried calls had been able to discover the reason for the complete change of attitude on the part of the girl, and the need for further investigation was apparent.

Before Miss Hamilton left her office that day, a third problem had been

presented to her—that of a boy of eight whose cowed manner and habit of dodging when a quick move was made in his direction, was most distressing to the teacher. He was doing miserable work in school, and in his, underhanded ways was becoming a decided trouble maker.

The counselor visited the homes of each of these three children as soon as possible, taking care to call on Richard's family in the evening when she could be sure of finding the father in. In this case a talk with the parents was all that was necessary to effect Richard's return to school, although it was somewhat difficult to win over the father. The mother was on Richard's side from the beginning, and willing to make any sacrifice to keep him in school. She followed the counselor to the door with grateful tears in her eyes, to whisper that she had been talking to "the mister" for weeks, but in vain.

Working Out the Difficulties  
In Edith's case, Miss Hamilton discovered that the source of the difficulty lay in extreme sensitiveness on the part of the child because of her height. She had shot up several inches in the past year, and was now much taller than most of her classmates. This made her feel "old" and she was sure everyone was wondering why so large a girl was not more advanced in school. She was so unhappy whenever she attended her classes that she made every excuse to stay away; her mother, a working woman, away from home all day, had yielded to the child to avoid a daily scene which, as she said, "upset her for the whole day."

Miss Hamilton guided the conversation into a discussion of Edith's plans for the future and learned that from a little girl Edith had thought she would like to be a kindergarten teacher because of her fondness for little children. She realized that for this work she must have high school and normal school training, but she didn't see how she could possibly keep on going to school all that time, now that she was "grown up."

Finally, however, encouraged by the counselor to go at least long enough to complete the eighth grade, and supported by an invitation to come to the counselor whenever she needed help, Edith made up her mind to return to school.

Mark's Case  
In Mark's home, the counselor found a mother struggling to raise 10 children on a very limited income. Busy from morning till night just "keeping things going," she had almost no time to give to her children individually. She knew no way of controlling them, except with the rod, which was applied on every occasion. She had been using it as a means of making Mark study his lessons, keeping him at times sometimes two hours at a time.

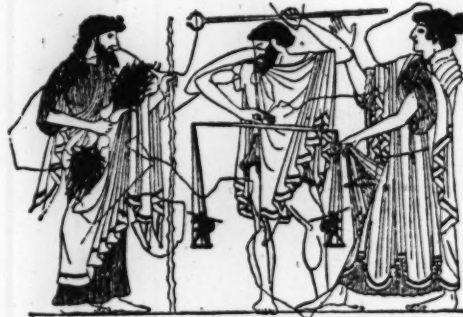
The counselor saw that she was a really conscientious and interested mother, but misguided. She suggested another method of getting Mark to study, pointing out that the frequent punishments were having the opposite effect from that desired. The mother was willing to try and the counselor showed her how, by sitting down for 15 or 20 minutes with Mark every evening, and hearing him read and recite his spelling, she could accomplish in two hours of the other method. The counselor also promised to help him in school. Within a short time, the boy lost the scared look.

Counselors Needed Everywhere  
In every large public school, there are many children who, like Richard and Edith, and conditions, present problems in need of special study and treatment. But who is there with time and training to give them the help they need? Certainly, it is difficult for a teacher with forty or more pupils and a full course of study which must be covered within the year, to give to individual pupils the time some of them should have.

In Philadelphia the experiment is being tried of placing in several of the public schools trained case workers, known as "school counselors," to whom these children may be referred for such help and guidance as they may need. How the school counselor functions is illustrated by the stories of Richard, Edith, and Mark. She makes a special study of each child sent to her, and acquaints herself with his home conditions, his neighborhood, his companions. Where serious hardships and handicaps are revealed, she puts the child and his family in touch with the organization best fitted to help him solve his particular problems. Where the difficulty lies in a lack of understanding between the school and the home, as it not infrequently does, she is often able to remove it by bringing to the teacher a knowledge of the home conditions of the child, and to the parents a better understanding of the school. These counselors, of which there are now 11, are maintained not by the Board of Education, but by the White-Williams Foundation, a private organization under the directorship of Miss Anna B. Pratt, with the hope that in some future time this work will be taken over by the city of Philadelphia. With 300-odd elementary schools, four junior high schools, 11 high schools, a trade school, and the various schools for difficult or backward pupils, the foundation could not undertake more than to show what can be done.

The foundation also maintains and administers a scholarship fund for the benefit of children who show particular need of further education, but who are unable to continue in school beyond the age required by law because of the financial condition of the family, and until this year, when it was taken over by the Board of Public Education, the foundation also supported and operated a Junior Employment Service, to study industrial conditions and find jobs of the better type for boys and girls who cannot be kept in school. The foundation is still supplementing this work by providing five vocational counselors.

## A O H N H



TO EN BEPKAET ΓΜΝΑΣΙΟΝ

ΒΕΡΚΑΕΤ ΚΑΛΙΦΟΡΝΙΑ ΤΟΜΟΣ 6 ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ 1

The Cover of Athens, the Fortnightly Magazine, Written and Set in Type by Berkeley High School Students of Greek

only composed of a composition in French, an essay in philosophy and one in history. There was a Greek version but no Latin and no living foreign languages. The subject of the French dissertation was a definition of poetry. The candidates who were 15 to 16 years old had to comment on that phrase of Maurice de Guérin: "Poetry is nothing else than the soul which reveals and diffuses itself."

## Honolulu School Requires Good English for Entrance

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Aug. 14 (Special Correspondence)—In response to an insistent public demand for an educational institution of this type, the Central Grammar School, Honolulu, from and after Sept. 1 will be confined exclusively to the education of children from homes in which English is spoken, and no child will be admitted who cannot successfully pass entrance tests in oral English.

This announcement, made today by the territorial department of public instruction, brings to a close a controversy of long standing over the question of whether the school department should undertake such a project in view of the many races and mixtures of races represented in Hawaii's public school enrollment.

Two weeks; teachers and students of Greek from all parts of the United States come here to lecture, and those pupils who take the first year of Greek in the Berkeley High School continue—to the extent of more than 90 per cent—throughout all four years of it.

The person responsible is Miss Mary Bird Claves, to whom the lexicon of English is the epitaph of Greece. The Berkeley High School Greek Club, organized Sept. 21, 1908, is the organization which binds together the various classes in Greek, and which produces the townpeople as well as the literary paper. It was formed, first, merely to arouse the interest of the pupils in Greek, and, as the classes grew, it too, increased in size, until it attained the dignity of giving, as it still does, free, illustrated lectures by authorities on classical subjects, to the townspeople as well as to the students at the high school. At the weekly meetings of the club, lectures are given by men from the University of California who are versed in Greek history, art and language, and by others of similar training. At least once every two weeks, one of the students presents a paper written and read in Greek, on a Greek subject, while other students of the classes write and read, in English, papers on the art, history or some other phase of ancient Greek life.

Popular After-Hours Classes  
After school hours, classes are conducted in the reading of the New







# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1922

## EDITORIALS

**The Self-  
Restraint of  
France**

THE action of the French representative upon the Reparations Commission in support of the determination of the commission to allow Germany further time in which to make the cash payments now overdue, thoroughly justifies the position taken by the Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor during the last few weeks. While the tone of the press in general has been distinctly alarmist, imputing to France the determination to take

drastic action for the enforcement of her just dues in this matter, the Monitor has steadily maintained that the temper of the French Nation was not militaristic, and that everything short of sacrifice of her own undoubted rights would be done by France to maintain the peace of Europe.

It is fair to say that the French have been and still are confronted by a situation which might well try the temper of a people less volatile than they are supposed to be. For they must contemplate their own devastated districts, reduced to a desert by the malignant ferocity of the German hordes during the war, in which they see virtually the only restoration which has been effected done by French labor and the expenditure of French capital. German spokesmen, who have been most vehement in their assertion of the purpose of their Nation to act rightly in the matter of reparations, always insist that they are willing to pay for the actual restoration of the devastated regions, but complain that other exactions imposed by the treaty are unjust and impossible of fulfillment. But the fact remains that thus far whatever has been done to restore the northern districts of France to a habitable condition has been done without any aid from those responsible for the devastation and at the expense of the French people. The money has been borrowed by the French Government from its own citizens. It constitutes so great a charge on the French budget that the interest account now amounts to almost as much as the cost of running the Government itself. It is an ever-increasing burden on the French people, and should the Government of France repudiate its obligation, as the Government of Germany seems inclined to repudiate its obligations under the treaty, the loss would fall immediately upon the common people of France who furnished the money.

Besides contemplating this situation in their own country the French, when they look across the frontier to the east, see Germany unscarred by the war. They find German industries running at top speed and their products competing with those of crippled France in the markets of the world. They see the German people comparatively free from taxation, relieved from the necessity of maintaining enormous armaments by sea or by land, and engaged in gainful employment almost to a man. It was officially declared by the German Government within a few weeks that there were less than 200,000 unemployed workmen within the borders of that country. The French investigator who enters Germany sees public works, the rebuilding of railroads, tram lines, canals, and official edifices proceeding on every hand. In Berlin today the visitor will find building operations going on to such an extent that the streets of the financial district and the main business section of the city seem to be one succession of sheds for the protection of passers-by. There is no American city in which new construction seems to be proceeding at such a pace. In France, outside of the devastated districts which are being rebuilt with borrowed money, construction is apparently at a standstill.

It is entirely true that a large class of people in Germany suffer bitterly from the steady deterioration in the value of the mark. This strikes cruelly at those who have fixed incomes. But on the other hand it is the main reason for the great activity of the producing industries of Germany and for the rapid extension of its foreign trade. There is current among certain classes in Germany a very definite suspicion that the great industrialists of the syndicalist type who dominate the present government are systematically compelling the depreciation of the mark to serve their own ends. Their profits are banked in foreign countries while the wages of their workmen are paid in cheap currency. Even though a system exists by which wages are increased automatically as the mark decreases in purchasing value, the increase falls far short of bringing the pay of the German workman up to the normal figure.

France, therefore, contemplates the spectacle of a Germany largely relieved from taxation, actively competing with her in the markets of the world, busily increasing her fixed capital which finds its manifestations in public works and permanent construction, and yet at the same time refusing to pay the obligations created by her needless destructiveness in time of war.

It is a tribute to the self-restraint and moderation of the French people that they should, in the face of so unjust a situation, still refrain from taking the drastic measures which the Treaty of Versailles would undoubtedly justify. The action of their government in thus repeatedly postponing the moment of an attempted collection by force of the debts due deserves the approbation of the world.

ANNOUNCEMENT made recently by the State Department of Internal Affairs that Pennsylvania's bituminous coal fields contain 43,830,800,000 short tons of recoverable coal—enough, that is to say, to meet the demands of the next 290 years at the present rate of consumption—is interesting from the standpoint of abstract fact. It will not, however, appeal to the average householder as being nearly as important as would be a statement from the department telling him from what source to obtain his own next winter's coal supply if the present strike continues much longer.

FIELD MARSHAL ALLENBY, Lord High Commissioner of Great Britain at the Court of Fuad, King of Egypt,

## A Warning to Egypt

has handed that potentate a document very formal, correctly courteous, and more enlightening than either. In these days of fast-flowing democracy, it is an informing happening, showing one not a little of the methods of the unsophisticated in self-government, much of Levantine habits, and, in particular, a deal concerning ways in the Nile Valley. Two details will be recalled as to England's recent grant of independence to Egypt. It was, in the first place, a distinctly qualified form of independence, England continuing to hold herself responsible for the property and personal rights of foreigners there resident, and Egypt agreeing to the continued maintenance of British garrisons sufficient to safeguard the Suez route and communications into the Sudan. "Independence" was to be effective only when these items had been written into the proposed constitution of the land and formally ratified by an Egyptian Assembly. The second matter of debate centered around the uncertainty held by practically all well-informed Orientalists as to the wisdom of this whole experiment. Its success was seriously questioned, even its safety doubted. Allenby's memorandum now comes to emphasize both these points.

The conditions on which Egypt was to take control in her own house have not been fulfilled. There has been scarce so much as a beginning made at them. Furthermore, the general condition of affairs along the great river which flows through the ancient land, as Hunt has it in his perfect sonnet: "Like some grave, mighty thought threading a dream," has in a few brief months fearfully deteriorated. Landlordism is at its worst. Brigandage is rife, especially along the upper reaches of the Nile. Assaults are accumulating and assassination has multiplied. So Fuad is advised that his State must live up to its promises and do a long deal better than has been done thus far, or Britain will again take charge. Only this will prevent an even worse thing befalling.

The world believes in popular rule. It thinks well, then, of its spread. All in all, despite obvious drawbacks, it is proving itself the best form of government yet devised by man. But also this same world, in so far as it has learned recent lessons, recognizes that for some people self-rule means, to all intents, no rule. Petty tyranny, pomposity and ingrained selfishness are poor foundations upon which permanently to build. When a folk have not made their own some habit of self-restraint and something of international consideration, they must continue for a time to be guided if they are also to be guarded. Are the Egyptians such a folk? Many authorities have declared unqualifiedly that they are.

IN THE CASE of practically every great advance in the progress of civilization, some slight, theretofore overlooked, phenomenon is found to contain the key to the problem, for whose solution a search has been conducted during years, decades, or perchance even centuries.

## The Gliding Experiments in Germany

Thus it is that ever since the problem of the bird flight first engaged the attention of man, the wings have almost entirely monopolized his study, and his observation has been focused upon them as the factor which was destined to furnish the information which would eventually enable man to emulate the easy flight of the birds and to defy with equal grace the law of gravity.

The recent experiments in gliding which have been meeting such remarkable success in the Rhoen Mountains, culminating in the student Hentzen remaining in the air for three hours in an airplane containing no engine, show that there must be a way of overcoming the effect of the force of gravity other than by the somewhat crude scheme of opposing thereto a force greater than the force of gravity, because in the experiments referred to no such force was in operation. The question naturally arises, what is the fundamental idea which has been overlooked in prior experiments and which has now apparently been discovered?

Properly to answer this question, it is necessary to review the experiments which have been carried on quietly and almost entirely without advertising during the past six years or more at Magdeburg, Germany. The first study was of the bird flight, and for it considerable use was made of motion pictures. Every phase of the wing action was observed, analyzed and charted, but beyond the accumulation of a mass of interesting facts, nothing of great importance was discovered. Then one of the observers noticed something that had not been seen until then, namely, that the birds invariably kept their heads in a slightly irregular movement while in flight.

Thereafter for a while the entire investigation was centered upon this head movement, with the result that the observers became convinced that under the light head feathers of birds was an anatomical arrangement, enabling them literally to feel the air, and thereby to direct and harmonize wing and tail control and to take advantage of the upward air currents to overcome the force of gravity. The next endeavor was to apply this knowledge to man, and experiments were conducted with this view in mind.

The whole question becomes from this standpoint an individual problem, somewhat analogous to learning to ride a bicycle. First, it is necessary to know how to do it—and how impossible it seems until this lesson is learned—and then it is a matter of how long the activity can be continued, the latter question involving solely a demand upon the individual energy and capacity for effort.

So far it has been entirely artificial means which have

been utilized to enable the pilots to assume this "bird sense," and, doubtless largely because of the newness of the whole thing, it is said to constitute a great strain on the individual using it. Is it necessary to believe that this will always be the case, however? Is it not more likely that the world is just on the verge of an epoch-making advance in the field of individual aviation possibilities?

THE wanderer upon the face of the globe makes his home wherever he may chance to pitch his tent. He craves change. The responsible property owner, whose interests are tied up in a comparatively immovable house, does not like change. His hearthstone keeps him at peace in his own corner of the earth. Which man is of most service to his government? In olden times, Alexander created out of the Persians a people of shopkeepers, who set up permanent dwelling places and became peaceful and law-abiding citizens. In the early days in America, a tempestuous cowboy might blow into a town, turn it upside down, and depart in a whirl of dust. Having no vested interests, he cared nothing about it. He merely pulled up stakes and flitted to another town. A property owner, however, will hesitate before breaking laws which will result in the violation of his own home.

Home ownership is one of the most valuable adjuncts toward stabilizing governments. Canadians have come to realize this, and in the past few years have more and more been building homes for their citizens, rather than houses for the speculators. Statistics issued recently at Ottawa indicate that in the matter of home ownership, Canada leads the world. London, Ont., is the city in Canada with the largest percentage of citizens owning their homes. Winnipeg, however, has had a tremendous boom in home building recently, and bids fair to raise its percentage to equal London.

New York, to stimulate the building of dwellings, provided for the exemption from taxation for ten years of all dwellings, to the value of \$5000, built between April 1, 1920, and April 1, 1922. During the forty-three weeks following this action, new dwellings were constructed to care for 56,592 families, at a cost of \$269,361,284. The measure certainly succeeded in its purpose.

The Housing Commission in Winnipeg was instituted in 1919 for the same purpose—to stimulate interest in home building, and thereby relieve the congestion occasioned by the return of men from overseas and the consequent increased demand for dwellings. This season the commission has contributed approximately \$866,000 to the construction of 230 houses, fifty of which are completed, the remaining 180 to be finished at once. Since the commission has been in operation 589 new homes have been built. In addition to adding to the number of homes, the commission has improved the quality, for many men who would not build because they lacked the necessary means for the construction of the better type of house which they desired, have been supplied with funds by the commission.

Real estate owners in Winnipeg have found the solution to the problem of inducing people to own, rather than rent. They no longer attempt to sell "houses," but "homes." Not so very long ago real estate was placed on the market from the point of view of a safe investment, or an investment in rapidly increasing values which would enable the investor to turn over his property at any time at a good profit. Residential property changing hands in Winnipeg today is being acquired by the new owners as a permanent investment, not as an asset to be turned over at a profit in a few months. The city is becoming a community of home owners. And not only in New York and Winnipeg, but in many other towns and cities throughout the United States and Canada, this "home" sentiment is growing. Men are investing today in a roof-tree under which to bring up their children, and a fireside at which to dream dreams.

SIGNIFICANT is the news that the Soviet Government at Moscow has revived exile to Siberia as a method of dealing with dissent. Such a reversion was to be expected. It has come. For many generations Russian Tzarism availed itself of the solitude and isolation of Siberia as a reply to the many questions that arose in human thought and crowded to human lips. The Tzarism had no other answer to give to the current of questioning that was slowly but surely silting up the foundation for the new order. That order, however, proved to be only disorder. The Soviets failed to convince the mind or the conscience. That failure placed the new Government in a position precisely analogous to the old. It is only logical that, at such an impasse, the Soviets should resort to the old answer. The fact that in the tragic experience of many of the present administrators of Russia that form of reasoning (expressed in the Russian phrase, "Moltchat, ne razsuzhdai"—silence, do not reason) failed to convince anybody, has escaped the memory of the Central Executive Committee.

The Soviet Government is seeking to accomplish the same impossible thing upon which Tzarism concentrated its efforts. It is quite natural that, to accomplish the thing that never has been accomplished in the history of the world, the Soviets at Moscow should resort to the same method that had been employed by the rejected masters of Russia. They have thus completed the vicious circle. The disintegration of that circle is now under way. By their restoration of one of the worst—and it must be admitted least effective—of the Tzaristic methods of repression, the Soviets are writing the "Mene mene tekel upharin" of retribution upon the wall of their own chamber of iniquities.

TIME was when every man who pretended to culture and refinement of thinking was perforce grounded in the classics, and read Greek literature as a matter of course. In all universities, colleges and schools Greek was required. Valiant was the heretic who first suggested that possibly more time might be spent on other studies at the expense of this dead language. Whoever he was he unfortunately attracted hoi polloi to his banner until now the high school in the United States which teaches Greek at all is the exception.

A glorious exception, however, is the high school in Berkeley, California, where for 14 years of continuous existence a students' organization has done its share in inculcating love for the beautiful Greek language and facility in its use. For the last six years the students have set up and printed, all in Greek, an attractive little magazine, called *Athene*. The reason for this interest is simple. Miss Mary Bird Clayes, the teacher who has been thus successful in her work, puts it very tersely when she says in another column of this paper: "Greek obviously is indispensable to culture and intelligent use of the English language." Basing her work on this thesis, Miss Clayes has taught her pupils in a most effective and enjoyable manner to make use of that element of culture by writing, speaking, and thinking in Greek, so that having once attained the Sprachgefühl, they are in position to make use of it to their great profit and pleasure.

One newspaper man, after reading a telegraphic "story" sent out by another of his craft, complimented him upon the terseness of his language. "You have said in three-quarters of a column what it would take me a column and a half to say," he remarked. "How did you do it?" The answer was simple. "I studied Latin and Greek and acquired in that way a better judgment as to English words." If the study of Greek will result in a better quality of English in our newspapers, by all means let other schools emulate the Berkeley High School.

An ever-growing percentage of the words in use in our common speech are derived from the Greek. One who has acquaintance with the roots thus descended has an instinctive feeling as to the appropriateness of the word in formulating his sentence. No language is so exact in its expression of feeling as the Greek. It is not an exaggeration to say that there is no shade of human emotion that this tongue cannot express. If true culture connotes knowing instinctively the right word in the right place, truly as this Berkeley teacher puts it, Greek is indispensable to culture and intelligent use of the English language.

## Editorial Notes

IT WOULD not be surprising if the British-Buddhist mission, which is said to be trying to gain admittance to the city of Lhasa by showing motion picture films to the Dalai Lama, were to succeed in its object. The film is a powerful weapon, and no respecter of persons or cities. Once it has set foot in the "Hidden City" of Thibet, it is doubtful whether Lhasa would long maintain its romantic seclusion. Indeed, when the air overhead is nothing but a public highway for flying machines, the prospects of any section of the world keeping itself secluded are very small. Perhaps the League of Nations, at some future date, will take compassion on those who like seclusion, and organize reservations for them, where neither aeroplanes nor automobiles would be allowed entry, except possibly at stated times, when specially conducted tourist parties might make the rounds, cameras being, of course, strictly forbidden.

THE study of the derivation of words is growing in favor. It was none other than Coleridge, in fact, who advised that it is only by presenting to our thoughts the visual image conveyed by a word in its primary significance, that language is fully understood. Take the word "garlic," for example. "Leek" is a good old English word for "plant," though it is generally corrupted into "lock" (hemlock) or "lic." "Gar," of course, is the Anglo-Saxon for "spear" or weapon. The similarity of the growing plant to a spear is quite marked, hence the name. Etymologists, however, are unable to pass by other features of the plant militant which might tend to give the similarity to a weapon added significance, one going so far as to say that the word is often misused, there being "no such thing as 'a little garlic.'"

IT IS reported from Nebraska that the farmers of that State are not worrying about the coal and rail strikes, because they have 200,313,000 bushels of corn to burn if there is a real coal shortage, and, if coal sells at \$15 a ton, it is cheaper to get heat from corn at thirty cents a bushel than from coal. That may give a certain sort of cold, shortsighted comfort to the prairie farmers, but it won't be of much service to the rest of the United States, whose people need the corn. The Nebraska corn and coal situation is a striking illustration of the measureless loss that will accrue to the country as a whole if the coal and rail strikes are allowed to drift along so that a large part of the people are deprived of fuel and bumper crops cannot be moved.

SIR WILLIAM HART-DYKE, who was in Parliament forty-one years, from 1865 to 1906, has recently told of a talk between Bismarck and Disraeli just after Cyprus had been ceded to Britain. Bismarck suggested that the cession of the island must be very popular in England, "because it means true patriotism." "How do you define true patriotism?" asked Lord Beaconsfield. "True patriotism," said Bismarck, "is taking something from somebody else and keeping it for yourself." The effort to capitalize that idea of "patriotism" has played havoc with the empire that Bismarck made possible. Yet there are still politicians and "statesmen" who seem unable to get over the notion that his is the only kind of patriotism.

Thinking  
Greek,  
Speaking  
English

## Home Ownership

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